

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 75.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2212

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.00
PER YEAR, \$10.00
PER MONTH, FOREIGN, \$1.50
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$15.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY, Attorney at Law and
Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
waiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK, (Robert Lewers, F.
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Par. fly, plan-
tation and ships' stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—(Incorporated in Cal-
ifornia) Port and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.,
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY.

DAY.	DATE.	BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	WIND DIRECTION.	WIND VELOCITY.	WIND GUST.	WIND SPEED.	WIND DIRECTION.	WIND VELOCITY.	WIND GUST.	WIND SPEED.
SEP.	17	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	18	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	19	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	20	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	21	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	22	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	23	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	24	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	25	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	26	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	27	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	28	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	29	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	30	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10
SEP.	31	30.0	72.0	85.0	SE	10	10	10	10	SE	10	10	10

*3-5-0.
Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea
level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45.
This correction is — .06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE.	TIME OF HIGH TIDE.	TIME OF LOW TIDE.	TIME OF SUNSET.	TIME OF MOONSET.
SEP. 17	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 18	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 19	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 20	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 21	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 22	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 23	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 24	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 25	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 26	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 27	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 28	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 29	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 30	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.
SEP. 31	11:11 A.M.	5:11 P.M.	6:04 P.M.	7:04 P.M.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Wu Ting Fang and family have been
summarized at Camden, N. J.

An exploding boiler on the Danubian
steamer Negros killed thirteen men.

Stephen M. White was refused the
Democratic nomination to Congress in
the Sixth District.

The sewers of San Francisco yield
gold and silver watches, coins and jew-
elry to those who clean them.

H. B. Copeland, a Stanford student,
insane from overwork, was caught try-
ing to set fire to some college buildings.

A body supposed to be that of August
Richier, who lived in West Hoboken,
N. J., has been found floating in the
Hudson river.

Samuel Hayes, a plumber of New
York, cut the throat of his ten year old
stepdaughter while she was sleeping in
her cot. Her life may be saved.

A Dublin dispatch says: In the final
of the Irish amateur golf championship
contest at Newcastle, County Down,
today the amateur champion, Hilton,
beat Sydney Fry of Richmond, by eleven
up and nine to play.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: Thom-
as Patten and his niece, Annie Patten,
aged thirteen years, were drowned in
White river near Waverly. The girl
had gone in bathing and got beyond her
depth, and her uncle went to her rescue.

A Walenburg, Col., dispatch says:
Reports received from Bharpadale, a
small town in Southern Colorado, near
Mount Blanca, say that the feud over
the use of the range, which has so long
existed between cattlemen and sheep-
men, reached a climax this week, when
the cattlemen drove 5,000 sheep over a
precipice.

General MacArthur has been in-
structed to forward all sick volunteers
whom the medical officers report are
able to travel, or who will be benefited
thereby. Those convalescent when they
reach San Francisco will be discharged
at once. Others will be sent to hospitals
for treatment, and will be discharged
as soon as cured.

A case of cholera occurred at Bikaner on
the 15th, and the patient is now under
treatment at the hospital.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS

Germany Objects To
Them.

WILL PROBABLY FAIL

Li Hung Chang May Go to Peking
Under American Escort
to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Germany
has very politely informed the Admin-
istration that she will not withdraw her
troops from Peking. In her position Ger-
many has the support of Italy and Aus-
tria, and there can be no doubt, of En-
gland also. The Administration is just
waking up to the fact that it has been
outwitted by the young Kaiser; that Great
Britain is no longer the close friend, and
that our allies in the sight of the world
now are France and Russia, the ancient
enemies of our one-time friend.

It is now said that the Administration
would like to change horses again if it
could be done gracefully. Already it has
been stated by members of the Cabinet
that the Administration's position has
been misconstrued, but the most that can
be made of the conflicting statements is
that the Administration does not know
exactly what it wants to do.

Today General Horace Porter, our Min-
ister to France, advised the Adminis-
tration that that Government would stand
by Russia. At the same time the Admin-
istration was advised of Germany's posi-
tion.

The receipt of the communications from
Berlin and Paris brought about numerous
conferences between the President, Sec-
retary Root and Acting Secretary of State
Hill, and also between Mr. Hill and Mr.
Adee. It was gathered from these meet-
ings that another note was being pre-
pared by the United States, but the author-
ities did not feel disposed to give any ink-
ling as to its nature and it is quite prob-
able that its final form will await the
consideration of the Cabinet tomorrow.

The Japanese legation was informed to-
day by telegram by the Foreign Office at
Tokyo of the receipt of a dispatch from the
Japanese Consul at Amoy stating that the
Japanese against native Christians in Chang-
chow and Lung-chi have assumed serious
proportions. The city gates in six ad-
joining districts have been completely
closed, and Yung, tatal of the locality,
having been disgraced on the ground of
unpopularity, has been succeeded by Chen-
tactical of Amoy, who will proceed to
Chang-chow as soon as the present trou-
bles at Amoy are settled.

ENGLAND PLEASED.

LONDON, September 7, 3:30 A. M.—Ger-
many's polite refusal to withdraw from
Peking is commented upon with keen sat-
isfaction in London, and the hope is ex-
pressed that Lord Salisbury will show sim-
ilar firmness. The British reply has not
yet been formulated. Lord Salisbury de-
sires to consult with his colleagues and
has notified the Foreign Office of his in-
tention to return to London from the
continent early next week.

RUSSIA'S GAME.

BERLIN, September 6.—The "Vossische
Zeitung" says: "Russia is trying to estab-
lish a protectorate over the Celestial em-
pire, in doing which it makes no difference
to her if she vexes Emperor William and
thwarts the policy of Germany."

Even the semi-official "Berliner Post"
expresses "painful surprise" at the latest
French report upon the expedition led by
Vice-Admiral Seymour, showing how the
Russian detachment refused full co-operation
with the allies.

"Whatever force is left in Peking," says
the "Post," "must be strong enough to
defend itself against all attacks by the
navies, and not merely a small detach-
ment representing the sovereignty of the
powers."

The papers print with evident satisfac-
tion British opinion hostile to withdrawal
from Peking.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A dispatch
to the Tribune from London says:
Germany's reply to the Russian pro-
posal for the evacuation of Peking is com-
mented upon by nearly every paper this
morning. The Times states that the Ger-
man decision is one to which nobody need
object. It is for Germany as for each one
of the powers to settle for herself what
her position requires.

The Standard says the answer from
Berlin is, in fact, a rejection of the Rus-
sian recommendation, though in form it
appears to be highly conciliatory.

The News remarks that the reply is, as
might have been expected, neither
complete acceptance nor entire refusal.
In form it is nearer refusal than accep-
tance; in substance it is nearer accep-
tance than refusal.

The Telegraph says nothing but an ex-
plicit refusal to evacuate Peking was to
be expected from a nation which, through
the murder of its Ambassador, has suf-
fered in a peculiar degree from the brutal
recklessness of the Boxers.

peal may be in the form of a compromise
and as such it will be treated in order
to save the face of Russia; but in sub-
stance the communication which has
been made to the State Department is a
clear rejection of the Russian proposi-
tion. It matters very little in principle
whether the whole or a portion of the
allied contingent is kept in the Chinese
capital, but the point is that Peking will
continue to be held by foreign troops till
peace negotiations are concluded.

The most important concession Germany
makes to Russia is the agreement to re-
spect the persons of the Emperor and the
Imperial Ministers. This is good sense, for
otherwise it would be impossible to get
the Chinese court and Privy Council to
come back and begin negotiations, since
it is out of the question that the Princes
and Mandarins would put themselves in
the power of the allies in order to be tried
and possibly executed.

The report that a punitive expedition is
starting from Tien-Tsin for Pao Ting Fu
is probably correct, but the further state-
ment that an allied column is setting out
for Tai Yuen Fu, the present residence of
the Empress, nearly 300 miles from Peking,
is certainly fictitious.

AN ARMY FOR THE SOUTH.

A very suggestive item of Chinese news
yesterday was that an order suspending
the departure of the fourth brigade of
Indian troops has been cancelled and that
the entire force will proceed at once for
the Far East. Twelve hundred more In-
dian troops have been landed at Shang-
hai, so that there are now over 3000 men
there and 1000 camp followers. The Ger-
man troops were to have landed at Shang-
hai yesterday and the Austrians are also
preparing to disembark a small detach-
ment, doubtless to give moral support to
the allies; so that a powerful little inter-
national army is gradually being framed
at the Yang-Tze treaty port.

It is possible that the powers may also
have to land a force further south before
long. Street riots are said to be fre-
quent in Canton and the situation in that
quarter is by no means settled.

SEYMOUR'S REPORT.

The publication of Admiral Seymour's
detailed report of the operations of the
admiral's relief expedition has made a
good impression. The Admiral says
high compliments to all the foreign sail-
ors and marines under his command and
there is no doubt that all concerned in
this enterprise did very well. The report
does not lead to the belief in the efficiency
of regular Chinese troops. Had they pos-
sessed any skill in the use of the excellent
weapons with which they were armed,
they should have wiped out Seymour's
small detachment, encumbered as it was
with wounded men and being short of
supplies. But the Chinese almost in-
variably fired high and their volleys did
little execution.

Li Hung Chang's secretary, according
to a message from Hongkong, has ar-
rived at that place and reports that Earl
Li leaves Shanghai for Peking tomorrow.
Whether he will be escorted by a Japa-
nese or Russian cruiser seems doubtful.
Probably the task will be more congenial
to the latter.

WALDERSEE AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, September 7.—Count von
Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the al-
lied troops in China, arrived here this
morning. After spending a few hours
ashore, the count resumed his voyage.

NO GOVERNMENT IN PEKING.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, August 29,
via Chefoo, September 3 and Shanghai,
September 6, says:
It is reported that the American Min-
ister approves of inviting Li Hung Chang
to Peking to negotiate on behalf of China.

Those who know this viceroy best re-
gard him as insincere, incapable and un-
reliable.
In Peking the government is dead.
It means either partition or the main-
taining of independent provincial govern-
ments.

OVERTURES BY MANDARINS.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Peking, date missing,
via Tien-Tsin, September 3 and Shanghai,
Wednesday, says:
Overtures toward peace negotiations
with the allied ministers have been made
by a few mandarins but there is no price
among them.

The allied forces are hesitating to enter
the palace, fearing for the prestige of
the Chinese government and if the build-
ings were destroyed and burned the gov-
ernment of the whole of China would fall
into the hands of the powers, rendering partition
inevitable.

This delay is encouraging the Boxers
who have murdered two French soldiers
in the center of Peking.

OPPOSED TO WITHDRAWAL.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Hongkong says:
The Chamber of Commerce and the
China Association are telegraphing a
strong protest against the withdrawal of
troops from Peking until a proper govern-
ment has been established. They urge
that withdrawal would be disastrous to
foreign prestige throughout China. Alarm
is manifested among reputable Chinese at
rumors of contemplated simultaneous
movements in Canton and Hongkong on Sat-
urday. The police place no credence in
the reports.

The French gunboat Decadee and the
transport Sural have arrived.
Reports from the West river have been
received of disturbances at Tai Ping
where 200 robbers were looting. The Wu
Chow Prefect and a hundred men fort-
ified a ship and telegraphed to Wu Chow
for assistance and 400 troops were dis-
patched to quell the trouble.

There is disaffection at Lun Chow, but
it is not likely to come to head for lack
of arms.

PARIS, September 7.—Active negotia-
tions are in progress looking to some
compromise arrangement with Russia re-
garding the position she has assumed tow-
ards Peking. The communications ex-
changed between the powers now have
better promise of success. The com-
promise suggested, it is asserted here, is
the withdrawal of the forces of all the
powers from Peking, leaving an interna-
tional guard to protect the legations,
which is further asserted in Paris will
be allowed to raise at the Chinese capital
pending a peace settlement. The main
body of troops it is also said, will retire
to the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, leaving
sufficient forces along the road to keep
the open route and protect the railroad be-
tween Peking and Tien-Tsin.

Russia's attitude is interpreted here as
meaning that she will withdraw her troops
outside of Peking, but not necessarily a
great distance from that city.

LI WANTS ESCORT.

LONDON, September 7.—A special dis-
patch from Shanghai says Li Hung Chang
has made a request for an American es-
cort to accompany him on his journey to
Peking and that United States Consul
Goodnow is considering his request. Now
that a proposal more in conformity with
the original American recommendation
has apparently met with the approbation
of at least a majority of the powers, the
British foreign office has allowed it to
become definitely known that the British
government is of the opinion that it is
advisable for the allied forces to remain

(Continued on Page 4.)

ON TRAIL OF KRUEGER

Why Roberts Annexed
Transvaal.

CRAFTY BRITISH SCHEME

If the Act is Valid Portugal May
Refuse Oom Paul an
Asylum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:

"The news telegraphed from Lisbon
yesterday that a military expedition a
thousand strong is about to leave the
Tagus for Lourenco Marques has excited
much speculation as to the Portu-
guese intentions in South Africa. For
some time past it has been hinted that
important developments in Portuguese
policy might shortly be expected, and
many people believe that there is a
secret agreement between Great Brit-
ain and Portugal, which will enable the
former power to exercise a long cher-
ished right of pre-emption of Delagoa
Bay. Others connect the Portuguese re-
inforcements with an intention to re-
fuse the Boer fugitives an asylum in
Mozambique, and the determination of
the Lisbon government no longer to
permit the Dutch forces to draw sup-
plies from Delagoa Bay.

As long as the Transvaal was an in-
dependent State Portugal had no right
to prevent goods other than contraband
of war reaching the frontier, nor could
she prevent unarmed burghers from en-
tering the territory; but if Portugal
recognizes the British annexation of the
Transvaal as valid she will be entitled
to treat the Boers as rebels against a
friendly State, and could refuse to
grant Kruger or other leaders of escap-
ed Boer combatants permission to seek
refuge within the dominions of King
Carlos.

The English government is extremely
anxious that the ex-President should
not slip through their fingers, and Por-
tugal would certainly be doing the British
a very good turn if she denied the
old man an asylum and so compelled
him to surrender to Lord Roberts. It
is still more important that supplies
from Mozambique should be cut off
from the various guerilla bands which
are quite likely to remain in the field
even after the final collapse of Botha's
army.

There are many signs that the mili-
tary authorities regard the end of the
war as close at hand. Lord Roberts is
making preparations to return to Eng-
land, and has already sent four of his
chargers down to Cape Town. The gen-
eral belief is that Roberts is coming

ON TRAIL OF KRUEGER

Why Roberts Annexed
Transvaal.

CRAFTY BRITISH SCHEME

If the Act is Valid Portugal May
Refuse Oom Paul an
Asylum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:

"The news telegraphed from Lisbon
yesterday that a military expedition a
thousand strong is about to leave the
Tagus for Lourenco Marques has excited
much speculation as to the Portu-
guese intentions in South Africa. For
some time past it has been hinted that
important developments in Portuguese
policy might shortly be expected, and
many people believe that there is a
secret agreement between Great Brit-
ain and Portugal, which will enable the
former power to exercise a long cher-
ished right of pre-emption of Delagoa
Bay. Others connect the Portuguese re-
inforcements with an intention to re-
fuse the Boer fugitives an asylum in
Mozambique, and the determination of
the Lisbon government no longer to
permit the Dutch forces to draw sup-
plies from Delagoa Bay.

As long as the Transvaal was an in-
dependent State Portugal had no right
to prevent goods other than contraband
of war reaching the frontier, nor could
she prevent unarmed burghers from en-
tering the territory; but if Portugal
recognizes the British annexation of the
Transvaal as valid she will be entitled
to treat the Boers as rebels against a
friendly State, and could refuse to
grant Kruger or other leaders of escap-
ed Boer combatants permission to seek
refuge within the dominions of King
Carlos.

The English government is extremely
anxious that the ex-President should
not slip through their fingers, and Por-
tugal would certainly be doing the British
a very good turn if she denied the
old man an asylum and so compelled
him to surrender to Lord Roberts. It
is still more important that supplies
from Mozambique should be cut off
from the various guerilla bands which
are quite likely to remain in the field
even after the final collapse of Botha's
army.

There are many signs that the mili-
tary authorities regard the end of the
war as close at hand. Lord Roberts is
making preparations to return to Eng-
land, and has already sent four of his
chargers down to Cape Town. The gen-
eral belief is that Roberts is coming

RAPID GROWTH OF OUR COMMERCE

Need of More Steamship Fac-
ilities on the Atlantic
Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Bal-
timore and Ohio Railway, whose new
pier at Jackson street wharf has just
been completed, is reported to have
closed contracts with the North Ger-
man Lloyd Steamship Co., and with an
English steamship line for regular ser-
vice between Philadelphia and Bremen
and between Philadelphia and London.

For the time being, chartered vessels
will be used for the London service,
which will be followed by other vessels,
probably those of the Leyland line,
which now trade to New York. The
Leyland company will probably build
steamers for the Philadelphia service.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Commer-
cial Gazette says: Pittsburg and as-
sociate interests have placed a hurried
order for the construction of a fleet of
ten great freighters that will ply from
Lake Erie ports, via the Welland canal
and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across
the Atlantic, carrying iron and steel.
The fleet will cost something like \$3-
500,000. The work of construction has
begun at Yards in Loraine, Cleveland
and Detroit. Various interests have
placed the orders but the notable pur-
chasers are the Carnegie and Rocke-
feller interests.

For the canal boats the orders were
placed within the past fortnight and
attending them orders of greater mag-
nitude have been placed for
freighters to ply over the great lakes in
the ore and coal trade. In all the con-
tracts are for nineteen vessels and the
large freighters will be built to carry
a tonnage of 7,000 to 8,000 tons. The
lake carriers will cost an average of
\$500,000, and the combined orders will
aggregate an expenditure of \$8,000,000.
Construction of the craft is to be hur-
ried to completion.

The fleet of canal and ocean freight-
ers will take on consignments of iron
and steel for export at the harbors of
Cleveland and Connaut.

A Fraudulent Concern.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The post-
office department this morning issued
the following:
"A 'fraud order' has been issued by
the postoffice department against the
American Teachers' Agency, the Amer-
ican Civil Service College, L. D. Bass,
manager; R. M. Hines, secretary and
treasurer; L. D. Bass and M. R. Hines,
individually; all of Washington, D. C.,
directing the postmaster at Washing-
ton to return to the writers, stamped
'fraudulent' all mail matter arriving at
the postoffice for either of these parties
or concerns, and forbidding the pay-
ment of any money orders drawn to
their order. This action was the result
of

REGATTA DAY



noon and some of the yachts found it somewhat light when they came to beat back from the mouth of Pearl Harbor. It caused some little trouble to the sailing canoes also, for these craft are not built to go well into the wind and while they found the run from the channel easy and fast it was different coming back and some of them failed to cross the line at all.

It was late in the afternoon before the last event was finished, but the crowds had not minded the flight of time and there were as many on all the wharves and the throngs at the boat houses were as dense and the harbor was full of small craft as in the early morning hours. Not until the last event was over, until the Eleu had made its final round of the harbor and Captain Berger had led his men from her and given a final rendering of the Star Spangled Banner did the crowds disperse and go streaming up town through the empty streets to home and dinner and to bed.

AT THE RIVAL CLUB HOUSES.

Along the boat houses row, the rival colors fluttered gayly in the breeze. At the old Kalakaua club house the royal yellow flash of brilliant and although the Lellani's were not in evidence in harbor in any events, yet they were quite active on shore. At the Myrtle house red, crimson, scarlet and all manner of hues of red predominated. In the long strings of signal flags, only those which had a touch of red, or were all of the crimson color, were used. Red fluttered from the pinnacle of the flagstaff, and lined the lanais and the halyards down the front over the floating stages. The Myrtles kept open house and had their best silverware out and on exhibition. Malle and red carnations were the principal floral features. The dancing floor was in perfect condition and presented a gay appearance. The costumes of the guests indicated where their sympathies lay. Fashion's foibles were expressed in every fold of the gowns worn and happy combinations of red and white were numerous.

At the Healan's house, the commodious upper hall was decked out in the more sombre hues of the blue of the club. The hand rails of the stair case were wrapped in blue and white ribbons. Ribbons were arranged festoon fashion along the walls of the dancing hall and the lanai was artistically flecked with streamers of blue and white, while outside the building were numerous strings of signal flags from which the crimson had been mostly eliminated.

Down stairs in the boat room, cool and refreshing, the club served refreshments during the entire afternoon, consisting of potato salad, sandwiches, lemonade, ice cream and sherbets. The hospitality of both clubs was of the open-hearted kind and there was enough for everybody. The Myrtles visited the Healan club house and the latter returned the call. Red coats were as numerous on the Healan floor as on their own and a friendly rivalry made yesterday's Regatta Day a pleasurable one.

Native orchestras played all day long in each house and the guests tripped the light fantastic toe until the last race was over and then lingered for more. The house committees for each club are to be congratulated for the able manner in which they conducted their "at homes." To them is due a day of enjoyment over the water of which they can well boast.

The lanais of the club houses were probably the best places along the entire waterfront for witnessing the events. Every race except the long yacht races were before them from start to finish. Nothing was lost.

During the barge races, in the second and successful attempt to finish without getting a thorough wetting, the boat houses presented an animated scene of color. From one boat house came a flutter of blue, waving handkerchiefs. From another the air was stirred up with a flash of crimson. First one, then the other. The boat houses were favorite retreats for the sporting fraternity.

SOCIETY WAS THERE.

Society enjoyed the races. Special parties were made up and many were out in launches, yachts and almost anything that would float. Those who were in the launches enjoyed the novelty of keeping pace with most of the harbor races and watching the various stages of the sport and the crews at their work. Those on the docks, at the boat houses, on the Judges' barge, and on the steamers tied up at the docks were content to watch the boats with straining eyes until they became mere specks at the outer end of the channel.

Commodore Macfarlane of the schooner yacht La Paloma entertained right royally on board the graceful yacht, glistering in her white paint and gold trimmings as she rode at anchor off the boat houses. A gay party was aboard and all were in holiday spirits and attire. Just how many burned noses will be counted to-day is questionable, but the Commodore took especial pains to provide plenty of shade. An awning stretched above the cabin from bow to stern. In the cabin were the good things to eat and drink that are always found on the Paloma. There wasn't room for dancing, but the music of the

native orchestras playing in the club houses drifted dreamily across the waters to the yacht and the guests were satisfied.

In the launch of the naval station in command of Lieutenant-Commander Bond of the U. S. S. Iroquois, many ladies and gentlemen, mostly connected with the army and navy, were carried to and fro in the harbor, following the yachts out of the channel, and assisting the judges and starters in their work. All day long the launch was busy.

The fine cutter launch of the United States Quarantine service, combined business with pleasure. She met the Rio outside the harbor and then joined the gay scene of the harbor for the rest of the day. Many society ladies enjoyed the privilege of watching the events from the cozy interior.

The big Myrtle barge, seating about twenty persons was conspicuous wherever it moved in the harbor. Apart from its own striking lines, the occupants lent color to the situation and told the tale of its hopes. It was filled with red-ribboned and red-coated enthusiasts, rosters for the Myrtles, and they were happiest and the boat moved quicker when a Myrtle boat finished over the line first.

Shore boats, native canoes, Japanese fishing craft of quaint construction, little toy boats just big enough for one person and a sail, gasoline launches, and every available craft floated out on the smooth surface of the harbor in view of the Judges' barge and boat houses.

"Jack" Atkinson, Captain of the Healan Club, and a member of the Regatta Committee, was conspicuous on the bow of a gasoline launch, armed with a megaphone. He entertained many parties during the day and wherever he went in his official capacity, he usually had a large following of society buds and matrons, and the "college" contingent.

RIO SHUT OFF VIEW.

When the steamer Rio steamed slowly into the channel towards the Pacific Mail dock Honoluluans were alive to the fact that on Regatta Day last year a steamer came in, docked at the same wharf and shut off the view of several hundreds of persons gathered there to watch the events. The Pacific Mail dock was one of the vantage points for observing the races, being opposite the Judges' barge, and the start and finish were clearly in view. When the long, black bulk of the old Rio came in, she remained for some time pointing her bow towards the dock, and a sigh of relief went up from the spectators believing that their view would remain unobstructed. Stern lines were sent out from the steamer, however, and soon the spectators had to seek other points. Later in the afternoon spectators were allowed on the Rio's decks. Had there been a big passenger list no better opportunity could have been offered tourists to see Honolulu when she wore an air of festivity. The number of passengers aboard however, was disappointingly small. As soon as the vessel tied up at the dock the officers dressed ship and strings of signal and holiday flags ran from mast to mast and from bow to stern.

ON BOARD THE SHIPS.

All of the big ships in the harbor were in holiday attire with flags and bunting all swaying to the breeze. On the bark Albert, which lay near the Judges' stand and commanded a good view of the finish line, Captain Griffiths entertained a number of visitors during the day, and all comers were welcomed gladly. On the Dunregran which was just behind the stand Captain Dixon also had a number of friends and they all enjoyed the day's events especially the race for boats of merchantmen in which the Dunregran's crew and a boat entered. The ship Philadelphia was located at a point excellent for observing all that went on, but she drew out early in the afternoon and went to sea towed by the tug Fearless.

The schooner J. M. Weatherwax sailed out of the harbor during the morning so her captain and crew missed the best of the festivities. The ship E. B. Sutton had a pleasant crowd on board during the most of the day but the vessel was located so far up the harbor that there was little view of the events and Captain Carver spent most of the day about the harbor in a small boat rowed by some members of the crew. The Alice Cooke was on the marine railway but despite that fact Captain Penhallow had all his bunting out. He entertained no visitors during the day. The schooner William Olsen lay next the Wilder wharf and her quarter deck was covered with visitors, many uninvited ones climbing over the rail and taking possession of any place whence a good view was obtainable, while other shinned up her rigging and spent the day between heaven and earth getting a view that could scarcely have been better.

Most of the other vessels in the harbor were too far from the center of interest to give a good view of the proceedings, but their captains entertained many guests during the day. Captain Brokaw on the Fearless had a good crowd of ladies on board his handsome vessel and he moved here and there about the harbor giving them all a sight of all that was going on.

DAINTY YACHTS SKIM THE SEA

Yachtsmen were as happy as could be on Regatta Day, for nature had done her part to make the occasion a grand success. The weather was all that could have been desired and there was plenty of wind most of the time. Of course each yachtsman has his own idea of what kind of a wind he ought to have, but no one could complain much of the quantity or quality on Saturday. The sea was in good condition, too, although it might have been just a little less choppy to suit the hand of the many white-winged, graceful little crafts.

The tug Eleu followed the races, carrying several yachting enthusiasts and two or three newspaper men. The predictions of the results of the yacht races, published in Saturday's Advertiser, were, it will be remembered, as follows: First class yacht race—Eva; second class yacht race—Hawaii; third class yacht race—Vi-ke; fourth class yacht race—Poki. All proved correct except one, in the third class race, where the Vi-ke came in second.

Oscar White's Eva, Fred Whitney's Helene and Charlie Smith's Bonnie Dundee were the entries for the first class yacht race. All started.

The course was from starting line, passing out channel, across between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side; thence to and around can buoy off J. B. Castle's house, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to flag boat off entrance to Pearl Harbor, keeping it on starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side; thence to spar buoy, leaving it on the starboard side; thence keeping between line of buoys and piles in channel to Judges' stand.

The Eva got away well in the lead, the Bonnie Dundee coming second with the Helene last. The Helene overhauled the Bonnie Dundee, however, before the channel was passed. The preparatory gun had sounded at 11:03, five minutes later the starting gun was fired from the light-house.

The Helene, having passed the Bonnie Dundee, kept sailing rapidly, and, at the spar buoy, she rounded the can buoy off J. B. Castle's house, the Eva was then a big quarter of a mile behind while the Bonnie Dundee, her nose buried all too deep in the water, was not making a very good third. At 11:38, four minutes later, the Helene broke out her spinnaker. At 11:39 1/2 the Eva made the turn, breaking out her spinnaker at 11:40 1/2. The Bonnie Dundee rounded the first buoy at 11:42 1/2, 7 1/2 minutes after the Helene. The Dundee set her spinnaker at 11:46 1/2, one minute later her spinnaker sheet carried away, she lost headway to some extent and went to leeward considerably.

Running down to the flag boat off the entrance of Pearl Harbor the Helene flew along in advance of the others but got some distance to seaward and lost much of what she had gained in reaching in for the turn. The Eva profited a great deal on account of this and, although the Helene turned the stake first, the Eva was close behind and, beating up to the bell buoy, succeeded in passing her.

It was a splendid sight from the dock of the tug Eleu, the contest between the two well-matched little yachts, Helene and Eva. The Bonnie Dundee, alas, was not "in it" as far as any chance of winning was concerned, she was outdistanced early in the race. The manner in which the Eva pulled up on the Helene was exciting to behold.

The Helene rounded the flag boat off Pearl Harbor at 12:42 1/2, a little over two and a half minutes later, at 12:45 1/2, the Eva made the turn, and a remarkably fine turn it was, too. People on the Eleu, close by, expected she would have to tack again at the last moment, but no, like a bird on the wing, she turned, just for a moment, whether to change its course or not, the graceful little yacht's sails trembled like the hesitating flutter of wings, then, fortunately having good headway, she rounded the flag boat, shook her heels all she's worth. At 12:50 the Bonnie Dundee rounded the flag boat, after that she was practically a "goner."

With the Bonnie Dundee away in the rear, the Helene in the lead and the Eva a close second and a good bit on the inside, the three yachts ran for the bell buoy. Half way to the bell buoy the Eva pulled ahead of the Helene, keeping first place to the finish.

At 1:17 1/2 the Eva made the bell buoy followed by the Helene at 1:55 1/2 and the Bonnie Dundee at 2:50. The Eva, then, gave the Bonnie Dundee thirty seconds, but the result of race proved this of no avail. Great enthusiasm and excitement prevailed on every hand as the foremost yachts came into the harbor. Considerable tacking had to be done after passing through the channel before the final dash for the line. The Eva finished a splendid first while the Helene made an excellent second.

The timers give the time of the three boats in the first class race as follows: Eva, three hours, five minutes and twenty seconds; Helene, three hours, eight minutes and fifty-six seconds; Bonnie Dundee, three hours, twenty-six minutes and fifty-six seconds. The Eva, therefore, won the first prize, a \$100 trophy and the Helene the second prize, a \$50 trophy. There were but two starters in the second class yacht race, W. L. Wilcox's Hawaii and T. W. Hobron's Dewey. The course was the same as in the first class. The Dewey led at the start, keeping that position for a long time. But still the Hawaii hung close, very close, and the race was an exceedingly interesting one on account of the manner in which the two boats kept together. The Dewey increased her lead a little on the run from the bell buoy to the first stake off Waikiki. At one time, for a little while, the Dewey was leading by a good distance, but that lasted hardly any time. At the start, after leaving the bell buoy, the Dewey sailed close into the eye of the wind and the Hawaii carried no topsail.



At 11:51 1/2 the Dewey rounded the can buoy off Waikiki, the Hawaii making the turn at 11:53 1/2.

The wind tailed the Hawaii and Dewey on the beat up from the Pearl Harbor flag boat. Better time would have been made by the boats if it had not been for this misfortune.

The Hawaii, now in the lead, rounded the flag boat off Pearl Harbor at 11:59, at 12:40 the Dewey made the turn.

On the run from the flag boat to the bell buoy, with the Hawaii in the lead, the Dewey did her level best to regain the foremost place. It was a hot contest and both boats did magnificently. The bell buoy once rounded on the home stretch, the boats were flying at a pretty speed. The Hawaii rounded the bell buoy at 2:30 1/2, the Dewey at 2:41 1/2. The Hawaii tacked once only to the light-house, the Dewey made two tacks. They finished in line style, only about four minutes apart, the Hawaii crossing the line first. Her time was three hours, forty-five minutes and fifty-two seconds. The Dewey's time was three hours, forty-nine minutes and nineteen seconds. The first prize in the second class yacht race was a \$50 trophy.

The following was the course sailed over by the third and fourth class yachts: From starting line passing out of channel keeping between line of buoys and piles, leaving spar and bell buoys on port side; thence to and around can buoy off J. B. Castle's house, keeping it on the port side in rounding; thence to a flag boat off quarantine station, keeping it on the starboard side in rounding; thence to and around bell buoy, leaving it on port side; thence to spar buoy, leaving it to starboard; thence keeping between line of buoys and piles to Judges' stand.

Four boats started in the third class race, H. B. Penhallow's Optiah, G. A. Crozier's Myrtle, H. M. Mott-Smith's Kalko and Prince David's Vi-ke.

The Myrtle distinguished herself in a runaway race, beating the Vi-ke, which came in second, by about twenty minutes. The Vi-ke, however, did splendidly. She is a brand new boat and hardly knows herself yet, but is a fine sailor and easily handled. She is as staunch and graceful a little craft as any Honolulu can boast. She showed on Saturday that she is a well built, fast sailing boat, although she didn't come anywhere near taking the race from the Myrtle. The Myrtle's time, as given by the timers, was two hours, twelve minutes and sixteen seconds; the Vi-ke's time, twenty-two minutes and thirty-five seconds; the Optiah was third, time: two hours, forty-eight minutes and seventeen seconds, a long way behind the Vi-ke. The Kalko got a bad start and returned after rounding the first buoy. The first prize was a \$40 trophy.

In the fourth class yacht race C. F. Chillingworth's Anna, Sam'l H. Dowsett's Edith L., H. M. Dow's Abbie M., H. B. Williams' Poki and C. Johnson's Skip, started. Soon after starting the Anna returned. The others sailed, however, in good style and finished with the Poki first, time: two hours, thirty seconds; the Abbie M. second, time: two hours, thirty-one minutes and thirty-five seconds; the Edith L. third, time: two hours, thirty-four minutes and seventeen seconds; Skip last, time: two hours, forty-six minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

It is hoped by the great majority, if not all of the yachtsmen, that Saturday's races will be the last ones to finish in the harbor. Winning, after reaching the entrance to the harbor, is simply a question of luck, in which the merits of the boats or the skill of the navigators have very little to do. All sailing races should finish at the spar buoy, as has been repeatedly demonstrated.

EVENTS OF THE DAY IN THE HARBOR

The starting of the first event was unavoidably delayed by the drifting of the Judges' stand, caused by the anchor dragging. The tug Eleu was equal to the emergency, however, and caught the barge before any damage was done. About 9:30 a. m. the barge was securely moored, and soon after the judges and officials went aboard.

The approach of the first race was signalled by the arrival of the Myrtle championship barge crew, which was soon followed by the Healan combination. The boats were made up as follows:

Myrtle—Allan Judd, stroke; George Angus, No. 5; P. Lishman, No. 4; George Fuller, No. 3; Albert Judd, No. 2; Sam Johnson, bow; William Love, coxswain.

Healan—Paul Jarrett, stroke; Dan Renner, No. 5; Pat Gleason, No. 4; G. J. Boisee, No. 3; James Lloyd, No. 2; W. Williams, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain.

The Myrtles having won the toss, selected the course next to the judges' stand. About 10 o'clock G. B. Wilson fired his gun and the boats got away

(Continued on Page 2.)

WON AS PICKED.

* First class yacht race—Eva.
* Second class yacht race—Hawaii.
* Third class yacht race—Vi-ke.
* Fourth class yacht race—Poki.
* Barge championship—Healan's.
* Freshmen's race—Myrtles.
* Old Timer's race—Healan's.
* The above predictions were published in Saturday's Advertiser.
* Five of them were correct; one came out second and the other one was all right until an accident occurred.

Regatta Day was celebrated on Saturday with all the traditional features. From early morning until late evening Honolulu was at the water front. There was a long day of races and aquatic games that kept the crowds interested and amused until the sun was sinking over towards the Waianae mountains and every one was weary and tired out with the excitement and the fun of the day.

If you had searched the whole world over you would scarcely have found a fairer sight than the harbor presented. With every vessel in port a flutter from bow to stern with flags and bunting, with the club boat houses smothered in waving pennants and colors, every dock head and coign of vantage crowded with people in their Sunday best the whole scene was one that will be photographed on the memory of every man, woman and child that saw it.

Not only were all the deep water craft along Naval Row decked out with flags but the Island steamers and the small fry of the harbor, too. Every native boatman was out with his little boat, a flag at her bow, the craft all clean, neat and spick and span with new paint and gay cushions. The yachts, such of them as were not entered in the races, swung at their anchors with flags strung from topmast to bowsprit, and many of the wharves were also hung with flags.

And the crowd was everywhere. The Wilder and Inter-Island wharves were banked with people dozens deep, the Pacific Mail dock was thronged all its great length with them. Those of the Island steamers which lay at their wharves were so crowded from upper deck to steege that they listed heavily to the side where the interest for the moment centered. On Naval Row the ship captains kept open house and the awning-covered quarter decks were all alive with men in duck and ladies in the gay colors of one or the other boat clubs. The two big harbor tug boats were strung with the American and Hawaiian colors and all the flags in their signal lockers and they also have crowds of sightseeing visitors. Little steam and naphtha launches darted hither and yon over the crowded waters, yachts with all sails set swooped up and down, native canoes, manned with stalwart brown bodied Hawaiians skimming back and forth, and shore boats by the hundreds, loaded to their water lines with men, women and children were everywhere.

The government tug Eleu was about the busiest and most important craft in the harbor. She carried during the most of the day the members of the Regatta committee. Arthur Wilder, with a big megaphone in hand stood conspicuously on her quarter deck and there directed the course of events, called out the starters for the races and informed the public of what was doing and what was to be done.

When the yacht races began and all of the boats had been sent over the line the Eleu with newspaper men and officials on board went along with the yachts and accompanied them over the entire course to watch for accidents and generally to see that all went on well.

Later in the afternoon the Eleu took on board Captain Berger and the Hawaiian band, which up to this time had been playing with futile vigor in the midst of the crowds on the Wilder wharf, and circled the harbor during the rest of the day, serenading the boat clubs or laying alongside the judges' stand to play for the winners and the losers in the different events. Besides the band there were a number of ladies on board and they sang Hawaiian songs and National melodies to the delectation of everyone.

But it was at the boat house of the Healan and Myrtle clubs that the scene was the gayest. High at the mast heads over each club floated its club colors, and flags of every known country, Hawaii and America most in evidence, of course, swung and fluttered and danced in the sunlight until they seemed houses built of flags. Their broad verandas were crowded with ladies in red or in blue, according as they were Myrtle or Healan sympathizers, and from them floated the sweet music of native bands and in-doors dancing was going on all during the day.

On the floats in front of the houses were other crowds, of men in duck or oarsmen in scanty rowing costume, sober and serious in anticipation of a coming contest or exultant and intoxicated with joy over a victory just won. And the ubiquitous small boy, it was a great day for him. Free from parental discipline for a day and at liberty to go and come as suited his pleasure best he had a day that he will remember in his dreams until another Regatta day comes round. Rows of urchins sat with dangling legs like a fringe along each wharf. Others more daring climbed into the rigging of the various vessels at the docks, still others stripped off their unnecessary clothing and spent the whole day in the water, swimming about among the yachts and begging for pennies to be dived for, or climbing for a breathing space upon a group of piles or swinging airily on some swaying hawser to plunge again into the water and come up smiling and spouting for another delicious float about where things were busiest.

The weather man had been kind and had ordered for the day one of the best of his samples of Honolulu weather. Over the mountains hung banks of fleecy clouds, shining white in the sunlight. Once or twice a vagrant shower came along and tempered the heat to go chasing out to sea in a moment, leaving a gorgeous rainbow arching along the hills. There was a smart breeze throughout the day, strong enough in the harbor to permit of good sailing for the yachts and so fresh out side the reef that it raved the amateur sailors all the fun they wanted.

THE ONE ACCIDENT.

It was this very frisky breeze, rattling and frolicking among the big rollers outside that caused the one accident that marred the day's sport. But it resulted in nothing worse than a ducking to those concerned. It came in the first event of the day, the senior barge race between the Myrtles and the Healan's. Much against the wishes of the latter club the course had been laid around the bell buoy. It was unusually rough outside and before the boats had rounded the spar buoy it was plain from the shore that there would be pillika before they reached the bell buoy.

The long light boats rose on the great seas and sank into their troughs in harrowing fashion and before they were half way from the spar to the bell the Healan boat shipped a great sea and swamped. The Healan's were then two lengths ahead of the Myrtles but the latter boat slipped by rapidly only to meet the same fate a few moments later. The Kinau which was just coming in and the Eleu which had accompanied the barges went quickly to the rescue of the two boats and the men were soon out of danger. The Healan's boat was taken on board of the Eleu, but two of the Myrtle oarsmen bailed out their craft and rowed her back into the harbor. The accident coming as it did early in the day's events threatened to put a damper on the enjoyment of the day, but as none of the participants were injured all was soon going as pleasantly as before. But the question of rowing another race around the bell buoy is settled for good and all, and it will never be attempted again. This year was the first time it has been tried.

The wind died down during the after-

MUTINY OF PRISONERS

An Exciting Event At Manila.

BILIBID INMATES REVOLT

Try to Break Through the Gates But are Checked by Rifle Volleys.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Manila newspapers just received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning. The officials of the prison were going about their duties on a hot summer afternoon, the sixteenth of July last, when a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up beyond the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts. In an instant the mutterings had grown to a wild roar and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Major Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a Filipino of the most desperate type, urged on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken and four times the rifles spoke before he fell. Then, like rats in a trap the prisoners tried first one gateway and then another and very probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape had not American prisoners themselves come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from their reinforced pursuers, and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

SAD STATE OF ALASKA INDIANS

The Government and the Red Cross may Help Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a despatch from Alaska confirming the reports that a most deplorable condition exists among the native Indians along the coast from Cape Nome northward. The treasury officials are powerless to render any aid to the sufferers owing to the fact that the department has no available funds for such a purpose, but General Spaulding has written a letter to the War Department, which has a fund that can be drawn upon in emergency cases like the present, recommending that food be supplied and distributed under the direction of the army officer in charge of the troops stationed there. The Treasury Department will furnish surgeons from the Marine Hospital service, and the customs officials will be instructed to render any assistance possible. The Red Cross Society is becoming interested in the relief measures now being taken and it is not unlikely that it will co-operate to the extent of furnishing clothing for the destitute.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

Their Remains to be Brought Home From Foreign Soil.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The officials of the Navy Department are making arrangements for bringing home to the United States for interment the remains of officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps who died or were killed in action ashore or afloat and were buried outside the continental limits of the United States since April, 1898. Careful research shows there are 105 cases of this description, including five officers, fifty-seven enlisted men of the navy, and forty-three enlisted men of the marine corps. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to have these remains interred at places in the United States selected by the next of kin. Where no preference as to place of interment is expressed by the next of kin, the bodies of all brought home from the Philippines, China and Pacific points will be interred at the national cemetery near San Francisco, and all unclaimed bodies brought home from the West Indies and Atlantic points will be interred in Arlington cemetery near this city.

It is suggested that persons interested in the disposition of those remains communicate with the bureau of investigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., before September 21 next, if possible, for information and instruction.

Won't Buy Our Cotton.

MANCHESTER, Eng., September 7.—At a meeting of the cotton spinners here today it was decided practically unanimously, not to purchase American spot cotton during the month of September. Four-fifths of the employers in the trade were represented. It is anticipated that the decision will lead to the closure of scores of mills for several weeks.

Gold From Wreck Bay.

VICTORIA (B. C.), September 7.—The steamer Willapa from the west coast brought \$1500 in gold from Wreck Bay, the output of three weeks. The miners expect to take about \$20 a day now, since the big machines have been put in.

REGATTA DAY

to a perfect start. The Myrtles assumed the lead at once, but their opponents soon drew ahead and they were coming like a team passing the light-house. The Myrtles were at the time of the accident a couple of lengths in the rear, continued rowing, only to meet with a similar fate shortly after rounding the bell buoy.

The Kikau, which was entering the harbor at the time, lowered a boat in command of Commodore Beekley, and this and the tug Elen soon had the struggling oarsmen rescued from the barge. The Healanis men and boat were brought in on the tugboat, while two of the Myrtle crew rowed their barge to their bathhouse. Fortunately no damage was sustained by either of the boats.

The accident will probably lead to the abandonment of the bell buoy course in subsequent events. The matter had been much discussed prior to the race, it having been conclusively proved in a six-oared barge race between the Myrtles and the Healanis that the bell buoy was a serious menace to such light barges as were used yesterday.

The accident caused universal disappointment, as the two crews were very evenly matched, and the contest was looked upon as the event of the day. The disappointment was emphasized when in subsequent events honors were even between the two great rivals for aquatic supremacy; the interrupted race would have decided the rubber.

In 1887 a similar accident occurred in a six-oared barge race between the Healanis' Baby and a boat of King Kalakaua, both boats being swamped between the spar and bell buoys and smashed.

Summary—Six-oared sliding seat barge race. Prize, \$50 trophy. Course, from judges' stand out the channel, bell buoy, keeping spar buoy on port side; back to channel, keeping spar buoy on starboard side; thence back to start. Entries: M. B. C., H. Y. and J. C.

Race declared off on account of accident. The old timers' race was started shortly before noon from the knuckle buoy, from whence to the judges' stand lay the course of the race. The crews were as follows:

Healanis—Kiebaun, stroke; Rhodes, 5; J. Waterhouse, 4; Darnon, 3; Church, 2; Kimo Spencer, bow; C. F. Herriek, coxswain.

Myrtles—Sorensen, stroke; Scott, 5; Crane, 4; W. A. Thrum, 3; T. V. King, 2; G. Martin, bow; W. F. Love, coxswain.

Harvard—Harding, stroke; W. Dillingham, 5; Bob Atkinson, 4; Prouty, 3; Lewis, 2; Talbot, bow; C. Reynolds, coxswain.

The Myrtle and Healanis crews in this race were composed of members who did not participate in the races recently held in Pearl Harbor, and each crew was very strongly represented. The third boat was filled by a number of Harvard boys, who applied for permission to enter at the last moment. Harding, the well known Harvard oarsman, pulling the stroke. The Myrtles had the Eva side, the Healanis the middle, and the Harvards the Waikiki side of the course.

Starter Wilson got the trio away in good shape, but the Healanis and Myrtles soon got tangled up, on account of fouling, nor were the Harvard boys without blame in this matter. The Myrtles rowed over the course to the judges' stand, the Healanis paddled back easily and the third boat headed for the boat houses. At the stand an animated discussion took place, and it was finally decided to row the race, which was immediately done.

About 12:15 the crews were again started, and the race was an even one until the lighthouse was reached. Soon afterwards the Healanis let out a link and forged ahead of the other two boats. The Harvard boys then commenced to row for second place, which they looked like securing, but they were doomed to disappointment. The Healanis crossed the line winners by a short length, with the Myrtles beating the Harvard boat for second honors by a quarter of a length.

The crew of the Harvard boat was untrained, three of its members never having raced before. Dillingham had an accident to his seat at the start, and one of the men angled for crabs at the finish. Notwithstanding this chapter of accident, the boys made quite a showing, and are deserving of much credit.

Sorensen, the Myrtle stroke, rowed absolutely untrained. Summary—Six-oared sliding seat barge race. Prize, glory. Open to all members of clubs except anyone in the junior or senior race at Pearl Harbor, September 8, 1906. Course, starting from knuckle buoy to judges' stand. Entries: Myrtle B. C., H. Y. and B. C., a visiting crew.

Healanis, first; Myrtles, second; Harvard boat, third. Won by a length, quarter of a length between second and third. Time, 3:15.

The third club contest of the day took the form of a freshman race. The Myrtles were 2 to 1 favorites for this event. Once again the start was all that could have been desired. The Healanis, who had the inner course, got away in the lead. Passing the last channel buoy they had an advantage of two lengths. The Healanis rounded the spar buoy first, but the Myrtles were hot on the trail, and they had not proceeded far before they drew even with them. After catching them they had it all their own way, and increased their advantage at will. The "buses" practically collapsed before reaching the lighthouse, which they passed five lengths in the rear of the Myrtles, who got home first by half a dozen lengths. When the Healanis boat arrived, only four men were pulling. Wall and Catton being dead to the world as far as rowing usefulness was concerned. The crews were as follows:

Myrtles—George Waterhouse, stroke; George Robertson, 5; W. Walker, 4; Wade Armstrong, 3; Fred Wright, 2; W. McLean, bow; T. V. King, coxswain.

Healanis—H. Hapal, stroke; A. Aker, 5; Dr. A. C. Wall, 4; H. Young, 3; J. Catton, 2; F. Atkins, bow; Carl Rhodes, coxswain.

Summary—Six-oared sliding seat barge race, for members of clubs who have not rowed in any race outside of a club. Prize, \$25 trophy. Course, spar buoy.

Myrtles, first; Healanis, second; time, 12:06. Won with ridiculous ease by a matter of lengths.

Five-oared whaleboat race. First prize, \$30; second prize, \$10. Course, from judges' stand to and around spar buoy, thence back to start.

Only two boats, the Honolulu and the John Currie put in an appearance for this event. The race throughout was a good one. A quarter of the distance from home the Honolulu let themselves go, and secured first money by half a minute. The winner is the police boat.

Tug-of-war of two-oared shore boats.

last less than two hours on a side, from 7:30 to 10:30. The Jim Kephau and Mahuka won from Puka and May after a race of two minutes. The course, which was the same as for the other races, was a half mile.

Japanese Barge boat race. First prize, \$25; second prize, \$10. Course, from judges' stand to and around knuckle buoy and back. The Mahuka won the Mahuka-Brooklyn a very good second. There was much "jockeying" in the race, and the four competitors must have needed the piece of money pretty badly, judging by the fact with which they went after it. Each boat had three rowers, who took turn and turn about, two men rowing at a time. The difficulty with which the Japanese changed positions without losing a stroke, and the speed with which they propelled their craft, seemed much admiration.

Swimming race, 100 yards straight-away. Prize, \$15 trophy. Kikomoko and Kulawa were the only starters, the former making this down. Time, 1 minute, 12 seconds.

After this event lunch was partaken of. Visitors to the judges' stand enjoyed a lavish hospitality and a pleasant and profitable hour was spent. J. W. Chapman acted as caterer, and his cooking was of the highest quality. The accommodations were excellent, and the many courtesies extended to newspaper men were much appreciated.

Six-oared canoe race. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10. Course, from judges' stand to and around first can buoy, making of quarantine wharf, and back to start.

The starters were: Alabama, entered by A. McBrown; Waikiki, entered by Leslie P. Scott; Kakaako, entered by Mike, and Puakalani, entered by K. H. The first named with a 14 da minute and 15 minutes is none other than the Kakaako crew is reported to have been under the spell of a kahuna during the race.

Tug-of-war between steamer service boats in actual use. Prize, \$25. The William Olsen and the M. W. McWherney were represented, the former being captained by Kulama, while Sharkey looked after the other. The William Olsen outfit took all the money.

Two-oared shore boat race. First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10. Course, same as in six-oared canoe race. There were four starters, and the race was a very close one. The two boats to finish were disqualified on the grounds of ineligibility. Mahuka, who pulled a La Palma boat, and Sharkey, who rowed in a ship's boat, finished in the order named. The judges disqualified them, however, and gave first and second places to the Mayflower and the Nippon Maru, which are regular shore boats. The judges' decision was questioned by many, who were of the opinion that if any protest was to have been made, it should have been made prior to the start.

Diving contest for distance. Prize, \$15. Kualwa won. His distance under water was nearly seventy-five yards.

Sailing canoe race. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10. Course, knuckle buoy course.

The Saturday afternoon regatta was a very successful one. The judges' decision was questioned by many, who were of the opinion that if any protest was to have been made, it should have been made prior to the start. The Saturday afternoon regatta was a very successful one. The judges' decision was questioned by many, who were of the opinion that if any protest was to have been made, it should have been made prior to the start.

Swimming race, half mile. Prize, \$15. Kualwa won easily. Time, 9 minutes. Four-oared merchant ships' boat race. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10. Spar buoy course.

A boat from the E. B. Sutton won this race. Time, 19 minutes 15 seconds. The William Olsen's boat was second. The Dunreggan and McNear coracles also ran.

During the afternoon Daniel Logan, N. O. P. and A. G. M. Robertson appeared in a new and pleasing feature which was not numbered on the official program. To settle a dispute they rowed a race in shore boats from the judges' stand to the Pacific Mail wharf. For half the distance there was no daylight between the boats, but soon after a sad thing happened. Near the Mail wharf could be seen a man in another boat standing up and frantically waving a vial filled with some mysterious amber-colored fluid. From then on it was a boat race; the effect was magical on the two athletes. Casting caution to the winds they made for the glassy goal regardless of consequences. It may truthfully be said that such rowing has never been witnessed in Honolulu harbor. They strained, until to the enraptured crowd on the judges' stand the cracking of backs sounded like the flicking of a mule whip. The two champions crashed into the Mail wharf simultaneously and an animated discussion followed as to who had won. Each accused the other of fouling, and while they were exchanging compliments the stakeholder got away with the bottle. Both oarsmen were enthusiastically cheered on returning to the starting point. It is understood that a similar race will be made a feature of future regattas. Time, 37 minutes 3/4 seconds.

A THREADBARE GAME

HOW A BROCTON, MASS., WOMAN WAS IMPOSED UPON.

In Spite of Repeated Newspaper Warnings She Risked More Than Her Money—Her Story in Her Own Words.

We smile when we read that the "gold brick" game has succeeded in parting another victim from his money but how much harder to understand is the success of the "substitution game" which is practiced daily in many stores that are otherwise respectable. We say this is hard to understand because one would suppose that a person who is sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only remedy that will benefit him and who goes to a store for a further supply, would insist upon getting just what he asked for. That such is not always the case is shown by the following incident:

Mrs. Della Willis, of No. 243 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass., says: "When I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I was a total wreck. For two years I had endured the tortures of nervousness, headache, muscular weakness and loss of appetite. My weight was only 75 pounds while I had weighed over 100 pounds. I was subject to severe headaches, mostly in the morning, and at times I was so dizzy that I could scarcely distinguish one object from another."

"I spent a great deal of money consulting with different physicians but none of them gave me any relief. I was obliged to go to a hospital for treatment and after six weeks of care and skilful attention, I was but little better. About March 1st, after leaving the hospital, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People upon the recommendation of a friend who had been benefited by them and they have done more good than all the doctors combined."

"I had only taken a few doses when I began to feel better and within one week had gained three pounds. I could enjoy my breakfast which was something which was something I had not been able to do for a long time. After finishing my first box of pills I went to one of the largest drug stores in Brockton for the second box. The clerk talked me into taking a box of pills which he claimed were the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, only put up in a different form. I had taken only one or two doses, however, when I discovered that I had been imposed upon. The substitute acted altogether differently from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and made me so weak that I could scarcely stand. I am now using nothing but the genuine Pink Pills and am thankful to say that they are putting new life into me."

"I have so much confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I recommend them whatever an opportunity presents itself and all those who have used them speak very highly of them."

(Signed) MRS. DELLA WILLIS.

The package of genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People always bears the full name. A drug clerk who told you that he has a preparation that is the "same thing" is trying to sell you an article cheap to prepare, that probably never cured anybody and that may do you great harm. He does not know what is in the composition of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, nor could he prepare them if he did. The thousands of miraculous cures that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made should convince anyone that there is no other medicine that will produce the same results.

Wants a Leader.

The Molokai politicians in favor of the home rule project sent a delegate to this city to engage Mr. Kalauokalani to go to the leper island. The skipper arrived here Saturday night on the Lele, and the next morning called on Kalauokalani and told him of his errand. Mr. Kalauokalani replied that his hands were full with the local politics at present, and promised the representative from Molokai that he would meet the request in the future.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Duane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the

Jas. A. Banister Shoes.

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the Jas. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

MANUFACTURERS
OF
SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

MAUI STILL HAS LABOR TROUBLES

There are Enough Japs for the Work but They Shirk it.

MAUI, Sept. 12.—The sugar season is not however over on this island, for both the Spreckelsville and Pioneer Mills have put considerable care to grind. They are making but slow progress owing to scarcity of labor, and the crop of 1907 will be but a very short one unless more help is forthcoming. The loss on the present crop not being taken off in time will, however, be offset by the higher price that sugar is now bringing.

So many of the new plantations have shut down that there are Japanese enough in the country to do the necessary work on the older plantations, but the trouble is that the men are roaming about the country instead of working, and even those who have not taken the wandering fever are not working more than half-time. On Mondays of every week it is difficult to keep things moving at all, and any specially disagreeable job is shirked by all, even when a bonus is offered.

There is no mistake about it that the Japanese laborers have got the planters at a disadvantage, and the only remedy is to bring in more labor, and to bring it soon, if disaster is to be averted.

At present there are only three sailing vessels and one steamer in Kahului harbor, which is a less complement than has been present for many a long month. The steamer is the Ke Au Hou which returns empty to Honolulu after delivering a cargo of cement for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4 1/2c; centrifugal 96 test, 4 1/2-15c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined, firm; crushed, 6 1/2c; powdered, 6 1/2c; granulated, 6 1/2c.

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

SELL OR GIVE AWAY THAT OLD Bedroom Set

And buy the family an up-to-date set. Splendid values for little money.

JUST ONE

Round Top Dining Table

Left out of a large shipment.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERN Dining Chairs

Nothing like them in town. This Chair is very handsome, being far superior to the usual line of Dining Chairs.

NOW FOR RUGS.

Not an old stock, but just a few that are left. Selling price very cheap.

Portieres

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made. These are all new goods.

Awnings

MADE TO ORDER

Upholstering

A SPECIALTY.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE

DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

</

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1906.

HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

What is the use of covering up the truth about the Humphreys-Gear deal? Everybody knows that Judge Humphreys, whose chivalry is one of his strong points, owes Mr. Gear a political debt and is trying hard to pay it by getting a place for his friend on the bench. As a gentleman of Southern ideas he would be the last man to accept any doubts about his friend's competency for anything to which the latter might aspire; but would regard it as a duty to exult him or reward it as a judgeship even though the candidate knew no more law than Neesima himself.

When Mr. Humphreys wanted a place on the Circuit bench Mr. Gear went to Washington and having a near relative in the Senate through whom to reach the President, got Humphreys a commission. It was then "up to" Mr. Humphreys to return a favor and the favor Gear wanted was a similar commission. In an evil hour Judge Humphreys' paper attacked the moral character of Gear in the matter of an Israel investment and that made Humphreys all the more anxious to show his personal good will.

But is this community under any obligation to pay Judge Humphreys' political debts? Is it obliged to accept a Judge it does not want and could not look up to just because the candidate succeeded in giving it another Judge that it had not asked for? These are the questions before the public and they are too plain to be concealed by any amount of newspaper dust-raising.

COLOR LINE RESPONSIBILITY.

The only color line drawn in the politics of Hawaii is the work of Wilcox and his friends and it is drawn against the whites.

Republicans of both factions are in favor of Samuel Parker, a native Hawaiian, for Congress. They were represented at the Philadelphia convention by native leaders. Natives are in the local councils of the party and they will appear on its Legislative ticket in all the Islands. "Principles, not color, the man, not his complexion," is the Republican motto. As much may be said of the Democrats.

But Wilcox says that, so far as the Independent party is concerned, none but natives need apply. The Legislative ticket marked out everywhere in the group except in Oahu contains the name of not a single white man; and if, when the Oahu nominations come to be made one or two white men are put up they must be of the sort to take their orders from Wilcox as the white Squaw men of an Indian reservation obey the behests of a petty chief.

So far as a color line accusation goes, "Let the called jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

Now that the nomination of Sam Parker is as sure as anything in the future can be, Judge Little of Hilo is trying to climb into the band wagon. That is the eminent jurist's way. But all the same while Little talks sweet nothings about Parker, his political bodyguard, the Oahu squatters, are denouncing Parker as a land-grabber and meat trust octopus. Evidently it would not hurt Little's feelings much to have Parker beaten and the way made clear two years from now for the man whom the Squatters' Association prefers.

A rather large petition in favor of George D. Gear for Judge is about to leave town for Washington. All of Mr. Gear's political backers have signed it and the roll is said to have been stuffed with the names of most of our Chinese and Japanese celebrities. The Bow Wongs, the Sam Yips, the Boxers, the Wun Lungs and the Soshi are all for Gear and there are still some Iwilei precincts to hear from. Just why the machine candidate thought that the Asiatics could be of more service to him than American workmen we do not know, but the ring moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform and finite minds cannot always comprehend it.

The demand of the Oahu squatters for a plank in the Republican platform in favor of the United States land laws for Hawaii ought not to draw out a too-hasty assent. The public lands of these Islands need to be used for the multiplication of homesteaders, but if we start in with the American proposition of 160 acre tracts, the land we have left will all be taken by a very small number of settlers. A better proposition is to divide the area into fifteen acre homesteads. As good a living can be made on fifteen acres here as on 160 acres in the Dakotas, and the smallness of the tract would make room for thousands of industrious white people instead of hundreds as under the 160 acre plan. If the United States would take hold of the matter in the way suited to Hawaiian needs not many just complaints could be made, but we fear the cut-and-dried Mainland policy.

The increasing business of the city is shown in the great amount of work done by drays, a fact which might call for unqualified congratulations were it not that the drivers of loaded drays never lose a chance to parade them on Fort street. These men want to see what is going on and do not care how much they may obstruct traffic. Fort street is not wider than a San Francisco lane and it is a line of cars; so when cars, drays and carriages all meet there, a serious congestion of traffic results. There is plenty of spare room on the parallel thoroughfares, Alakea and Nuuanu, but the draymen do not care to run on a side track. It is greatly to the interest of Fort street business men to divert heavy traffic from that quarter and not only to their interest but to that of property-owners who, we presume, have no desire to drive the retail business houses over to the wide avenue of King street.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The possibility of getting an anti-haole government is one of the most serious phases of the general outlook in these Islands—serious enough to attract the attention and compel the study of every man whose material interests are at stake in Hawaii.

What these Islands need most is new capital to take their commerce and to promote their industrial concerns. Referring experts say that nothing can be done with Eastern capital until the assurance is given at the great money centers of the re-election of President McKinley. If that event comes to pass, assuring thereby proper safeguards of investment, our experts think enough money will be released from the banks to give Hawaii a fair share. Without the confidence born of conservative politics at Washington, however, they say nothing can be done.

But would McKinley's election do all for us that our case requires? Is it not needless that the local safeguards of investment should be sustained as well as the national ones? Given alluring avenues of productive outlay on the Mainland and forbidding ones here and is not the Mainland going to get all the benefits of free investment leaving Hawaii in the lurch?

Capital is proverbially timid. Our small local troubles have already kept it from taking in gilt-edged Hawaiian securities; and if to these should be added the threat of an anti-haole (anti-white man's) government capital might flee from us as people flee from an impending avalanche. The question of government and taxes is the first question of an investor. In the Southern States during the Freedman's regime everything came to a standstill for the reason that the State governments were given over to plunder and high taxation. The credit of the South suffers from that experience to this day. May we not safely draw the inference here that if Hawaii passes into the hands of the demagogues, blatherskites, plunderers and anti-haoles of the Wilcox party, the experience of the Southern States will be repeated. Could Hawaii under such circumstances sell its industrial stocks and bonds, and its real estate and attract home-seekers? Every financier in this city will say no.

Let us suppose the following dialogue between a Hawaiian promoter and an Eastern capitalist:

Promoter—I offer you these sugar securities at par. They are paying twenty per cent and will pay more next year. Do you want them, say in case McKinley is re-elected?

Capitalist—How about your labor. Is that settling down to business at a fair wage-rate?

Promoter—Yes. We are having little trouble now and shall have less when we show the Japanese that we can get other laborers.

Capitalist—Very good. Don't you anticipate that beet sugar and free sugar from Cuba will hurt your dividends?

Promoter—We do not look for much trouble in those quarters for ten years and in the meantime our dividends in five years will double the sum you invest. Then again cane sugar must always be in demand for purposes beet sugar does not meet.

Capitalist—Well, passing that, what about government and taxes? I hear that the natives are in a voting majority in Hawaii, that they are opposed to letting the white men have anything to do with the government and that they threaten to impose an enormous tax on the property interests, especially the plantations. Of course if that is true your dividends would suffer and the prosperity of Hawaii might be arrested for years. What about it? Is there such a danger?

Promoter—There is some talk of an exclusively native government so far as the Legislature and the proposed municipalities are concerned.

Capitalist—In that case I must wait before considering your offer and see what comes of it. If the anti-foreign ticket wins I think we will not be able to deal. If the kind of government you have been enjoying for several years past is continued I would be glad to have you come and see me again.

So it does not all depend on McKinley. Hawaii must preserve its own credit to get any benefit from McKinley times. Even with good government at Washington we could not get investment capital to take the risks of bad government at Honolulu. Washington does not fix our taxes except as, by its absorption of our postal and customs revenues, it makes them higher. Hawaiian taxation is otherwise fixed by the Legislature and if that law-making power passes under the control of an irresponsible crowd of boodlers animated by an anti-haole spirit, our prosperity will be taxed out of existence.

The danger is imminent; its shadow looms huge and black. How are we preparing to meet it? On the one hand by a Republican quarrel; on the other by Democratic apathy; on both sides by mumbing national campaign platitudes about an election in which we cannot cast a vote. Little the Wilcox gang cares about national politics. It says with Mercutio: "A plague on both your houses," and all the time, with a menacing patience and a deadly greed it prepares to seize Hawaii by the throat and pocket.

DANGER IN RACE DIVISION.

It would be an all-round calamity if the natives should carry the elections with an anti-haole ticket and assume the control of Legislative interests here—a calamity for the whites, a calamity for the natives, a catastrophe for Hawaii.

Native government—for a Wilcox Legislature would create municipalities for the anti-haole party to control—would stop the business growth of Hawaii as quickly as frost stops the growth of grapes. No man with a dollar to loan would risk it here. Let the plantations pay what they might, their securities would not go while the peril of bad government lasted; let real estate be never so attractive and not a lot could be sold while such men as Wilcox and Kalaauokalani controlled the law-making power. The history of South Carolina while an anti-white party was in authority is full of warnings to the property-owners of these Islands lest they assist in bringing to pass such conditions here.

There are warnings also by which the natives will do well to profit. No white population of the quality of that in Hawaii will ever permit itself to be plundered and misruled. An appeal to Congress for the modification of the suffrage would be the first move; and if that relief was denied or too long withheld, then the law of self-preservation would assuredly be invoked. The white people of Hawaii detect and abhor the color line but if any color is to rule Hawaii it must be white. As things are the Republican and Democratic parties are willing to fairly divide honors and offices with the natives; but neither will submit to an aboriginal anti-haole government.

Trouble along race lines would hurt Hawaii about as badly as a tidal wave. To the timid ears of capital it would sound like the menace of San Domingo did to the French. Progress would be arrested; confidence would be lost; prosperity would dwindle. Is it not the wise part of Republicans and Democrats to combine their whole white and native strength to resist the Wilcox party? Is it not more important to save Hawaii from ruin than it is to earn defeat under contending party banners? Parties will mean very little here until Hawaii becomes a State; but the safety of our business, commercial and wage-earning interests means very much all the time.

Viewing the loss of their trade with Hawaii our Australian friends are not too modest to demand a change in the Constitution of the United States so that they may keep on competing here with an American industry. Failing to secure this trifling concession they threaten reprisals. What they would do no one knows but let us live in hope that they won't come and annex us some dark night.

A CURRENT HALLUCINATION.

Kaula has subsided for the once, but Thomas Clark, a native politician of Maui, is in evidence with a restoration scheme which will be of interest to all students of acute and harmless mania.

Mr. Clark assures the Maui natives that if the Democrats win in the National elections Mr. Dole will cease to be Governor and that there will be some hope of the restoration of the Queen. The statement, which quite squares the circle of folly, is being made in all seriousness and is one of the things that the average Democratic and Independent native politician talks with the same glib confidence that one child uses while assuring another that the end of a rainbow carries a pot of gold.

One of the singular things about this restoration idea is that it recurs despite the assurance of the Queen that there is no hope of any change in the present political conditions of the group. "When our flag came down," said she to her followers last spring, "it came down forever." That is truth according to all the saints, but no one has yet made the native voter believe it. Only the other day a leader of the Independent party said: "Congress can undo its own work and I expect to see it repeal the Act of Annexation and set Hawaii free."

Prince David who is understood to want Parker in Congress might serve his people well and help elect his friend by going on the stump and giving the word of the All that Hawaiian Royalty is now. If anybody could disabuse the natives of their fantastic notions of a dynastic renaissance it would be the dynastic heir, who, in politics, is known to have more influence than Lillokalan.

Maui still has labor troubles but not for lack of hands. The shutting-down of some plantations has freed enough Japanese to serve the rest, but these coolies had rather roam about or shirk their jobs than to buckle down to honest toil. As their habits give no sign of coming improvement the sooner the planters get in a new lot of laborers, if only to show the Japs that they are not indispensable, the better for all concerned.

The growth of the Wilcox third party movement has nearly broken the heart of Brother Testa who hoped to lead the third party himself and prosper much thereby. J. O. Carter, before whose eyes visions of Washington were wont to flit is also in the doubtful dumps. So far as Garibaldi Wilcox is concerned he speaks as one, who had never seen the swelling front of Testa nor eyed the beckoning hand of Moses Carter. He is a Man-on-Horseback all by himself and is prepared to ride over anybody who gets in the way.

BOB WILCOX RETURNS

Talks Freely Of His Chances.

SURE OF AN ELECTION

Party Program Includes Health Board Re-organization and Municipal Government.

Robert W. Wilcox who has been touring in the Islands of Hawaii and Maui for a month returned by the Claudine yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and two children. During an interview with a reporter of this paper last night, Mr. Wilcox spoke freely and frankly as follows:

During our tour on Hawaii we succeeded in getting meetings as we went along. We found that all the Hawaiians are Independents. The leader of the Independent party to-day is D. Kalaauokalani, and the selection of the present candidates on the Island of Maui and Hawaii were given his sanction. I merely worked to secure my election as delegate to Congress. I received unanimous support from the whole Island of Hawaii. At some places the enthusiasm was so great that the people approved my nomination with cheers.

"On our return from Hawaii, D. Kalaauokalani and I landed at Makana, and James K. Kaula came home. Mr. Kalaauokalani and I visited Kula and held a meeting there on Monday evening, September 3rd. The following day Kalaauokalani left for Hana by way of Kaupo and I proceeded to Wailuku and found the Independent Home Rule project enthusiasts waiting for my arrival. A meeting was called without delay. I had the first opportunity to express my views and I spoke freely in behalf of the Independent party. In my speech I opposed the other parties and explained my reasons at the same time. Thomas Clark, who followed me, suggested that all the Independents on the Island of Maui unite with the Democrats and the former to have two-thirds of the representation for the coming Legislature and the latter one-third. I opposed the scheme strongly. Aluli followed Clark, opposing my view. He also said that the Maui Independents could direct themselves without any help from the Honolulu leaders. When Aluli had concluded I told the people of the Independent badge if they wished to join with the Democrats, well and good, but they must do so wisely and not let the Democratic carpet baggers run Maui politics. After my second attack I found that the Hawaiians did not favor the proposition of my opposing friends.

"On Wednesday, the 5th of this month, a convention was held at Wailuku. The Hawaiians responded to our call and so a large gathering was present at the meeting. I spoke as usual while my friend Thomas Clark brought in that same point in regard to Democratic-Independent union. The next day I left Wailuku for Hana where I met Mr. Kalaauokalani. A large number of Hawaiians gathered at our meeting held at Puukiki. Mr. Kalaauokalani and I took part as usual and Thomas Clark endeavored to carry the same point that he introduced at Wailuku and Wailuku. Clark wants Hay-selden or William Cornwell as candidates on the Democratic ticket. These candidates will certainly have no show. During the meeting at Wailuku and Wailuku, I called out to the people to rise if any of them were Democrats, but not a soul responded.

"On Friday, September 7th, we left Hana and returned to Wailuku. We met the delegates who had already gathered here from the various parts of Maui to select candidates as Representatives and Senators for the coming election. Here Mr. Kalaauokalani left me and I went alone to Lahaina. I succeeded in calling a meeting there. I think it was one of the largest meetings held on our tour. Mr. William White presided."

On being asked about his chances as delegate to Congress on the Island of Maui, Mr. Wilcox answered: "There is no opposition to me. At the end of each meeting wherein it was held the people were asked to select their man for Congress. They voted unanimously in my favor. At Lahaina when Mr. William White proposed my name as delegate to Congress the people showed their approval for me by three cheers."

When Mr. Wilcox was asked about his prospects, considered Island by Island, he said: "At present I'll have a whole sweep and will surely receive the whole majority. I have no doubt that I will secure the majority in Honolulu, because every Independent voter will cast his ballot for me."

"I know Sam Parker is a strong candidate for the Republican ticket. I have not as yet heard anything said about the Democrats' choice. If we succeed in the coming struggle our main object will be to secure a standstill for Hawaii. But of course, this condition is wholly with Congress. We have already promised a municipal form of government for Hilo, and also Honolulu, in case of success."

"I understand there was something said about the Independents trying to draw a color line, as shown by the selection of candidates by the party on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii. There is no such thing. As there are hardly any whites in our party to fill the positions, the choice naturally falls on the best men we could get. At present we are discussing whether or not we would place Dr. Russell of Oahu on the Independent ticket for the Senate. At first it was thought to leave Dr. Russell out. In case we succeed at the coming electoral crisis we may ask him to organize a new Board of Health. The present board is rotten, as shown by its actions during the recent bubonic epidemic."

"On our way home John H. Wise and

"Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

Bad Stomach—"Headaches and tired feeling, bad condition of stomach, caused me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stopped all faint trouble." Charles Bower, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I had some interviews in regard to the fusion of the Democratic and the Independent parties. He told me that the Democratic convention will be held at Wailuku on the 24th of this month, and they will endeavor to select the same men as we have for the Democratic ballot. The Democrats, however, wish that we would throw out one of our nominees for Senator and allow the space to be filled by William Cornwell. When asked what he thought about it, Mr. Wilcox responded: "I think our men will fight it out all right by themselves. I have heard that a conference was held between D. Kalaauokalani and Prince David with his two associates here to unite the two parties. Mr. Kalaauokalani referred the matter to the central committee of the Independent party and they rejected the idea."

Wilcox wants to know why he should not be recognized at Washington, when he is chosen as delegate by his party. He said: "When I was over there at the early part of this year as a Royalist, I made friends with the Republicans, the Democrats, as well as the Populists. I do not see any reason why I should not gain more friends today if I should go to Washington as a full fledged American citizen, and more so as a delegate."

The reporter of this paper asked him if there was a split among the three leaders. He answered: "There is no truth, as stated in some of our local papers, that there are ill feelings existing between J. K. Kaula, D. Kalaauokalani and me."

When questioned in regard to the Honolulu candidates for the coming election, Mr. Wilcox said: "There is a certainty that D. Kalaauokalani will run for Senator for the Island of Oahu, but others have not as yet been considered."

RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Peking until satisfactory arrangements for peace, etc., are concluded with the Chinese government.

KAISER ON CHINA.

STETTIN, September 7.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here today to attend the Imperial navy maneuvers. In reply to an address of welcome from the burgomaster, His Majesty declared his conviction that success would attend the efforts being made to establish in the Far East a stable government and orderly conditions under which the German merchants can carry on trade undisturbed, and without risk.

In conclusion, His Majesty said he felt no anxiety for the future and was satisfied his plan would succeed and serve the best interests of the Fatherland.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

BREMENHAVEN, September 7.—Three transports conveying troops to China, sailed from here this afternoon. The departing soldiers received enthusiastic farewells from the assembled crowds.

BOXERS SLAUGHTERED.

LONDON, September 7.—It is rumored that 2,000 Boxers have been killed and wounded in conflict with the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai, military Governor of Shan Tung.

A Hongkong dispatch reports from Wu Chai that serious dissatisfaction exists at Lun Chau. Three hundred robbers besieged the residence of a wealthy Chinese at Tai King Fu. The prefect of Wu Chai, with 100 soldiers, went to his assistance, but has been compelled to telegraph for 400 reinforcements.

The exodus of Japanese professors, to teach the English the noble art of self-defense as it is understood in Japan, still continues. Mr. Yamamoto Seiji, pupil of Mr. Handa, a well known professor of fencing and other military arts, is reported to have been engaged as a teacher for a Society in London, and left Osaka for England on the 16th inst.—Kobe Chronicle.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

CHINA	.....SEPT. 12	RIO DE JANEIRO	.....SEPT. 12
DORIC	.....SEPT. 22	COPTIC	.....SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	.....SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	.....OCT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	.....OCT. 1	PEKING	.....OCT. 1
COPTIC MARU	.....OCT. 17	GABLIC	.....OCT. 17
AMERICA	.....OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	.....OCT. 24
PEKING	.....NOV. 1	CHINA	.....NOV. 1
JALIC	.....NOV. 13	DORIC	.....NOV. 13
HONGKONG MARU	.....NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	.....NOV. 20
CHINA	.....NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	.....NOV. 27
DORIC	.....DEC. 5	COPTIC	.....DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	.....DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	.....DEC. 13
		PEKING	.....DEC. 13

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KANAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihai, Maikona, Kawaihae, Mahukoua, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Salls every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of ships beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent.

NEWS OF MAUI ISLE

The Republicans Name Their Delegates.

ENDORSE SAMUEL PARKER

The Lowrie Canal--Accident to Capt. Weir--Editorial Note and Comment.

MAUI, Sept. 12.—The Second District Republican Convention for Maui, Molokai and Lanai met at Wailuku on Monday. Hon. A. N. Kepoikal was chosen temporary chairman and D. C. Lindsay of Pala temporary secretary.

Judge Copp, Judge Kahaula and W. O. Aiken were appointed a committee on credentials, and reported the following names, which report was adopted:

1st. Precinct, Kalaupapa—Geo. Kaula, Adam Pualoa, Jas. Prosser, (D. H. Kahaula, proxy).
2nd. Precinct, Pukoo—G. H. Mahoe, D. H. Kahaula, J. K. Kallio.
3rd. Precinct, Lahaina—Matt McCann, Judge Kahaula, Capt. L. Ahlborn, (by Matt McCann, proxy).
4th. Precinct, Honokohau—David Kapa, R. C. Searle, (by H. P. Baldwin, proxy).

5th. Precinct, Wailuku—A. N. Kepoikal, George Hons, S. E. Kalekale.
6th. Precinct, Kahului—W. J. Lowrie, T. M. Church, Joseph Whitford.
7th. Precinct, Honouliuli—S. Kallio, S. W. K. Apun, G. K. Kunkun.
8th. Precinct, Makawao—A. P. Tavares, Judge Copp, S. Kallio, (absent).
9th. Precinct, Hamakua—John Kallio, H. P. Baldwin, S. E. Kallio, C. H. Dickey, W. E. K. Maitak, John Kallio, D. C. Lindsay, J. P. Kapihe, W. O. Aiken.

10th. Precinct, Kihali—J. K. Hanana, W. P. Hala, J. K. Kallio.
11th. Precinct, Hana—J. K. Josepa, J. S. H. Kaleo, M. H. Reuter.
12th. Precinct, Keanae—D. W. Napiah, E. M. Hanana, Henry Reuter.
H. P. Baldwin, T. M. Church and J. K. Josepa were appointed a committee on rules which were presented, adopted and ordered printed in English and Hawaiian.

The following were elected permanent officers—H. P. Baldwin, president; Judge Kahaula, vice-president; A. N. Kepoikal, secretary; W. J. Lowrie, treasurer; W. O. Aiken, auditor.

The following are the delegates elected to the Territorial Republican Convention—D. H. Kahaula, G. H. Mahoe, J. K. Kallio, Matt McCann, Judge Kahaula, R. C. Searle, A. N. Kepoikal, W. J. Lowrie, George Hons, H. P. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, C. H. Dickey, P. N. Kahokuluna, A. F. Tavares, J. Kallio, J. K. Hanana, E. M. Hanana, M. H. Reuter.

The question of whom the delegates should support for congress then came up, and H. P. Baldwin's name was presented. Mr. Baldwin assured the convention that under no circumstances could he consider the proposition of allowing his name to go before the Territorial Convention, and forcibly urged the name of Samuel Parker as the logical candidate of the Republican party. Mr. Parker was unanimously endorsed as the first choice of the delegates elected to the Territorial Convention.

The Hana delegation, backed by the Molokai delegation then tried to rush through nominations for senators and representatives to the next Territorial legislature, but the majority of the convention thought that it would be wiser to await the action of the committee on platforms of the Territorial convention before naming candidates. Josepa and Kaleo of Hana fought hard to push through nomination of candidates to the legislature at once, Judge Josepa going so far as to say that if the other delegates were not prepared to make nominations, he himself would be glad to name the candidates for them.

The real joke involved in his proposition was that he was supposed to have a list of slated candidates in his pocket at the time. But the plan miscarried, and the candidates will not be nominated until after the return of the delegates from Honolulu.—News.

THE LOWRIE DITCH.

The Advertiser of September 11, contains an article which every one should secure, read and preserve. It is an article which will become historical, being descriptive of the stupendous engineering enterprise planned and brought to a successful issue by W. J. Lowrie, manager of the H. C. & S. Co., for the purpose of bringing the water of east Maui by means of a large canal to the Spreckelsville plantation. While the article in question in a series of word pictures, paints the wonderful achievement as it deserves, yet in one thing the writer fell short of doing full justice to the subject. No one who was not intimately associated with Mr. Lowrie can know the amount of care, time and painstaking which he bestowed upon his pet project. Not a tunnel, not a side ditch, not a minute stream of water, escaped his close study and observation, and such a ditch is a worthy monument to the brains and energy of the man who conceived and executed it.—News.

MAUI SHIPPING.

Schooner Highland is in Keka with a load of coal for the Pioneer Mill Company, Lahaina. She will not take sugar on her way up.

The Talulu towed a couple of vessels to sea this week, and thus demonstrated her ability to perform the service in cases where the ship is rather small or empty; but of course she could not undertake to tow a laden ship.

However, what she has accomplished has made it more than plain what an immense advantage a larger steamer would be to Kahului harbor, and the coming of such a steamer has been

hastened by the performance of the little vessel.

Capt. Weir of the Claudine met with a serious accident on Tuesday afternoon as he was superintending the loading of a railroad car onto his vessel. The day before one had been put on and it was a ticklish job handling the piece as it was very bulky and heavy. He was directing the handling of the second car, which is to be used on the Hilo Railway, and he was jammed by the heavy car against the side of the Claudine. His arm was broken, and it is thought he was hurt internally.—News.

COMMENT FROM "NEWS."

The reception that Bob Wilcox is meeting on Maui seems to indicate that the day of shallow pretenders has passed, and that the Hawaiians of Maui are already educated up to the idea of managing their own affairs without the interference of overbearing Bob.

Occasional irregularities in the matter of mail delivery are naturally to be expected, but when mail which leaves Wailuku on Saturday is not delivered in Kahului till Monday afternoon, somebody is liable to kick.

The increase in the price of labor on Maui sugar plantations will chip a slight fraction off the percentage of dividends on sugar stock, but there will be compensation in the increased amount of money turned loose on the island, and the consequent increase in the amount of trade and general prosperity among business men. And it is to be hoped that less Japanese and Chinese labor will be employed, thus diverting a steady outflow of gold to the Orient.

No one who could have seen the Hawaiians assembled in the Maui Republican district convention, and observed the alert and manly bearing of these representatives of the people, would ever again doubt that the Hawaiians of Maui are up to date American citizens. The sovereignty which was taken from the hands of their queen and put into their own hands was wisely bestowed, and whether the Hawaiians become Republicans, Democrats or Independents, the taste of individual power which our form of government has given them has done its good work, and will bear fruit in the direction of an admirable class of Hawaiian American citizens.

The proposition, now successfully launched, of establishing a yacht club at Kahului, is one full of promise of benefit to Kahului, and pleasure to the members of the club. Yachting excursions, boat races and a nifty bathing sort are secured, with indications of other athletic amusements to be added. This is but the beginning of what Kahului is to become in the not far distant future. A new hotel will be the next attraction, and as desirable new corners arrive, opportunities will be offered them to engage in business and to support, so that before many years there will be a right little, tight little town covering the present dreary wastes of Kahului.

The proposition to segregate the islands into counties with municipal governments may fall to pass at the coming Legislature, but if so, the true reason will not be that we are not ready for it. The voters on Maui, whether Hawaiian or haoles, fully understand the proposition of self government, and are quite able to attend to their own affairs without help or advice from Honolulu. The idle claim that a campaign of education is needed to fit the Hawaiians for self government stifles itself, for there is no way possible so good for the purpose of education of people in the islands as to let them govern themselves to governing themselves. Influences of a selfish nature in or emanating from Honolulu are more than likely, however, to defeat the masses in the approaching Legislature.

Wanted, a hotel at Lahaina. There is a crying need for a small but well kept hotel at Lahaina. The Kinohiwa and Claudine each touch there twice a week, the Mauna Loa once each week, and tramp steamers constantly land there. To avoid the trip around the west end of Maui, many would drive from Wailuku to Lahaina overland, and take the steamer there, but there is no place in Lahaina to stay. Recently a party came there and had to sleep in a hack all night. A small hotel, well kept, would pay.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Sept. 12.—During Saturday evening, the 8th, the Independents held a meeting in the Wailuku Skating Rink—Robert Wilcox addressed the meeting.

The nominees for senators ratified by the meeting were T. B. Lyons, Samuel Kallio and William White. No addresses except by Independents were made, though it was previously reported that a prominent Republican would speak.

During Saturday, the 8th, S. M. Kaula, Esq., of Lahaina died of blood poisoning. He was well known in Honolulu and was prominent in Lahaina as a surveyor and lawyer.

The people are soon to have a new post office. It is to be situated near the landing.

W. B. Starkey of Kaupo is soon to go to England on a visit.

During the evening of the 13th, John of Honolulu talked Democratic politics to the voters of Wailuku.

The teachers of Maunaloa Seminary hope to open school in their new school building at Pala by the middle of October. If not then the term will begin on November 1st.

Mr. Hoven, principal of the Hau (Hana) school, has been quite sick.

J. R. Higby has returned from his trip to the Coast and is at present in Makawao. It is stated that he will assist H. Howell in the construction of the Pioneer Plantation railroad.

William Graham of Honolulu is at Ulapalaka.

Kahikini cattle ranch has had no rain in nine months.

There is a plan afoot by the owners of Ulapalaka ranch to purchase Kahikini cattle ranches. The two ranches consolidated will form the best cattle range in the islands.

The Board of Registration have just returned from Hana and report a large registration of voters. Eight hundred and fifty-one have been registered up to date. Thus, Clark, the Wailuku Independent Democrat, accompanied the Board and addressed the voters after each meeting for registration. His remarks were always applauded.

NO BOOM IN WAILUKU.

Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 14th, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: The Maui News has for some time been filling its editorial columns with sing song about an imaginary boom in Wailuku, trying to persuade some simple, trusting persons to start a commission store, a wholesale store, a retail store, a drug store, a cold storage, and God knows what not. In short, everything, (except a good, first class hotel, which the Maui News has some excellent reasons for not mentioning, but which, by the way, is the only thing wanted here).

It is very misleading, to say the least, as the plain fact and naked truth is, that there is no boom in Wailuku; never was and hardly will be for years to come. There has been no influx of strangers here. As a matter of fact the Maui News is probably not aware of the fact, that there are few white people in Wailuku today; that there were a few years ago; that there are no manufacturing, no institution of any de-

LITTLE FRIENDS ARE AGAINST SAM PARKER

The Oiaa Squatters' Association consisting of nine men, exclusive of its Washington lobbyist, Judge G. P. Little, threatens to bolt Sam Parker in case the latter runs for Congress. Its complaint against Parker is that his immense acquisitions of cattle range property stand in the way of the noble trade of squatting and that he uses his land holdings to further the interests of a meat trust.

The following letter from the President of the Squatters' Association to George W. Smith speaks for itself:

OLAA, H. I., September 12, 1900.
Hon. Geo. W. Smith,
Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: Herewith I enclose you circulars we have placed in the hands of nearly every Senator and Congressman in the United States. You can readily see that we can not consistently support Sam Parker as delegate to Congress. While I do not pretend to speak for all the members of this association, I feel like warning the Republican party as to the consequences of making such a nomination. We expect a Homestead Plank in the platform similar to, if not stronger, than that in the May convention.

Very truly yours

T. J. RYAN.

President.

Following is the circular which the Association has sent to Senators and Congressmen:

HAWAII WANTS A HOMESTEAD LAW, AND MUST HAVE IT.

The two-column circular herewith is taken from the Hawaiian Gazette of November 3, 1899. (The Gazette has always supported the official acts of the Hawaiian Land Department and the officers of the Republic of Hawaii.)

The report of A. Herbert to the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry plainly shows that the very small holdings are failures and the very large leases are frauds.

The second column, headed "Meat for Hawaii," is nothing short of an Hawaiian meat trust, and the deal it gets control, by assignment of lease, of 27,000 acres of public lands, now the property of the United States.

That the deal as above stated was consummated is shown by the following from the Evening Bulletin, May 4, 1900. (Published at Honolulu):

Friday, May 4.
Hon. Sam. Parker said this afternoon that the deal for the Humuila ranch was consummated and the papers would probably be signed this afternoon or tomorrow. The purchase is of the leasehold which has about eight years to run and covers 25,000 acres of fine pasture land, on which are 20,000 sheep and upward of 600 head of horses. The purchase price is \$25,000.

With this purchase, and the lands already secured by Mr. Parker, he will control nearly one million acres of land on the island of Hawaii. The Humuila property will be run separate and distinct from the Mauna estate. On being questioned, Mr. Parker said that the new purchase would have more or less bearing on the reorganization or extension of the Metropolitan Meat Co., in which he was quite a heavy stockholder. He denied the oft-heard statement that a new meat company was to be organized, but said that the reorganization and extension of the present company would take place at once and the new markets contemplated would be in working order very soon.

"I am now through with Hawaii," said Mr. Parker, and shall next go to my agent to the Public Lands of Hawaii, on the island of Maui; from there I shall go to Lanai, Oahu and Kauai in succession to secure whatever good land I can for the company.

"What will you do then?" was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Parker, "I'm a slight Republican, you may state that I will probably branch out toward Nihau."

To the everlasting disgrace of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the following provision, that all of said transactions so reported upon which no action shall be taken by the Secretary of the Interior, within sixty days from the filing of such reports in his office, shall thereupon and thereby be confirmed and ratified.

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to provide and promulgate the rules and regulations relative to all contents on the disposition of the public domain and appeals to him." Can any sane member of Congress give a good reason why this provision was stricken out?

The Hawaiian Territorial Bill, as passed by the Senate February 27, 1900, contained the following:

"That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the proceedings thereunder, and all matters relating to public lands, including the selling, granting, cription benefitting the town and the people at large has been established. It is true, that a few new houses have been erected, but they are merely some needed cottages for old residents of Wailuku, and some buildings to replace the torn-down Chinese shanties, and it takes more than a few new houses to constitute a boom I should imagine.

There are at present about thirty-three stores here, every other house in Wailuku being a store. This of course is out of all proportion to the present population, and as a consequence the stores are barely able to keep head above water. The five leading retail stores carry anything that is wanted, and as regards a large commission and wholesale store the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. store, with a stock valued at about \$100,000, imported goods, and village offices, cautioning them from the American and European markets to take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, reports enterprising American, is in a position to handle double their present business and points out that 120 cases were reported up to the 4th inst., and that the epidemic I have no doubt the intentions of the threatened to spread.

leaving, or other suspension of the public domain and agreements or franchises concerning the same granted by the Hawaiian Government prior to the eleventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and subsequent to the twelfth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

"And to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to examine into all matters concerning agriculture and forestry and public lands in said Territory, which duties shall be performed with all convenient speed, and each of said officers shall report to the President of the United States with recommendations upon the matters

concerning which he is herein charged.

The appropriation herein provided for shall be doled out equally between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, as the necessities of the investigations of each shall demand."

Can any sane member of Congress explain why this proper and necessary provision was not included in the report of the Conference Committee and made a part of the Organic Act?

There is no answer, other than carelessness on the part of some and duplicity on the part of others.

By a provision, inserted in the Organic Act, at the request of the special agent or representative of President Dole at Washington, the President of the United States is requested to approve of the official acts of the Hawaiian Land Department from the seventh day of July, 1898, to the twenty-eighth day of September, 1899; among other things to approve of the two separate deals whereby the public lands of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands is disposed of to Japanese and Chinese, none of whom were at any time either citizens of Hawaii or of the United States; even the Hawaiian Land law provided against such transactions. (See Sections 31 and 35, Land Act of 1895; qualifications of applicant.) And is also asked to approve of as many more disposals to corporations. It is clearly evident that the Land Department of Hawaii did not want any investigation of the Hawaiian Land law, or the provisions thereunder; hence, the untiring efforts of their lobby at Washington to have such provisions stricken out. In place of which, wholesale approval is provided for without investigation. American citizens here in search of homes on the public domain, would like to know if it is the intention of Congress to have all the public lands in the Hawaiian Islands disposed of to corporations and to Japanese and Chinese, while they are almost wholly prohibited by reason of apportionment so high for poor land covered with almost impenetrable jungle, high up on the mountain side, and by entering into conditions and terms of payment that would make Shylock blush.

This approval of the Land Laws of Hawaii to any person applying for the same, (Write to American Settlers' Association, Oiaa, H. I.) When you get the law you can judge for yourself.

The land law for the disposal of the public lands in the Hawaiian Islands, the property of the United States, remains unchanged as it existed under the Republic of Hawaii, and so thoroughly is it repudiated by the people in the islands that the Republican party, in convention assembled, at Honolulu, May 29, 1900, (which was the only representative body of the Hawaiian people in the islands during the past five years, if not more, the Legislature not excepted), adopted the following plank in its platform:

"We declare ourselves in favor of the extension of the Homestead principle and the enactment of such laws as will, with the least difficulty and expense, provide homes for the many."

This alone should be enough to convince any reasonable man that a change must be made. It would have been useless for the Republicans to put a ticket in the field without such a guarantee in their platform.

A uniform homestead law for Hawaii is necessary and without delay. We therefore ask Congress, at its next session, to reconsider Section 73 of the Act approved April 30th and repeal the same, enacting in its stead a homestead law that will give an honest white man a chance to live in Hawaii; a law that will tend toward the development of the country; a law that will not turn back the progress of the practical American farmer, which has constantly been the result in the past.

Respectfully,
AMERICAN SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The two-column circular referred to, contains Allan Herbert's argument against long leases of land to the few when they ought to go in the form of small homesteads to the many; also the Advertiser's story of the Parker cattle ranch deals.

Maui News are excellent, and that it is only due to ignorance of the real state of affairs that it does not prevent a boom cry from being misleading and delusive in the extreme, and I hope these lines will serve as a warning to the unfortunate, who through the overheated imagination of the Maui News has already been indulging in sweet day-dreams of a great boom and rushing business in Wailuku.

Very truly yours,
V. A. VETTESSEN.

As dysentery threatens to increase at Oiaa, Governor Kikuchi has issued an instruction to those in charge at the various police stations, city and district offices, and village offices, cautioning them to take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, reports enterprising American, is in a position to handle double their present business and points out that 120 cases were reported up to the 4th inst., and that the epidemic I have no doubt the intentions of the threatened to spread.



Why do you sit calmly and just let your hair all fall out or get gray and do nothing to stop it? Is this common sense? Not a bit of it. No need of losing

your hair in this way. And there is no need of your looking old before your time, either. The hair may be preserved and made beautiful by giving it the food found in—



It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Your hair may have all the dark, rich color of early life. Then why not have it so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mason of Hilo are in the city.

Miss Amy Hill of Hilo returned Saturday to re-enter Oahu College.

J. R. Wilson and wife, of Hilo, came up on the Kinau Saturday for a visit.

Miss Hattie Hapal and George Hapal, of Hilo, are visiting friends in this city.

T. C. Ridgway has been appointed referee in bankruptcy for the island of Hawaii by Judge Esteo.

Charles F. Parsons, Carl S. Smith, W. S. Wise, T. C. Ridgway and John U. Smith were admitted to practice in the United States courts by Judge Esteo while at Hilo.

Mr. Gilmore, who has for the past two years had charge of the agricultural course of study in a college in China, is now conducting a course in agriculture at the Normal School.

A party of three young men, James Crane, Eugene Devauchelle and Daniel Manuel, have returned from a vacation tour, a portion of which they spent on the slopes of Haleakala, and part in shooting deer on Molokai.

A young Chinese was run over by a hack driven by a white man on Thursday evening and quite badly hurt. The hackman picked the Chinese up and took him immediately to a doctor and had his injuries attended to.

Judge Carl S. Smith and wife are in the city. Judge Smith formerly occupied a judicial position at Hilo, and was a prominent factor in the Republican convention last May. He is here to look after some Supreme Court cases.

Dr. Charles H. English, who came to the islands with former Queen Liliuokalani some time ago as her personal physician, left on the Rio for the States. Dr. English and the ex-Queen had a falling out sometime ago and she discharged him. As a result the physician brought suit against her, and the case is now pending in the courts.

Oto Tillander, well known on the water front, and for some time the first mate of the steamer James Mackay, was taken suddenly ill on Port street on Saturday, and fell to the sidewalk. He was carried to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol wagon. In his fall he injured an old wound in his head and he died before the day was over. His wife has been ill at the hospital for some weeks past.

While at Hilo Judge Esteo of the United States District Court naturalized forty-one persons. Among them were the following, who are well known in Hilo and about the islands: Albert J. W. Mackenzie, C. C. Kennedy, Charles H. Fairer, Andrew Chalmers, Avon-orth K. Andrews, John L. Kennedy, Thomas Mutch, William Fuller, E. von Amannsditt, Oswald A. Stevens, James Webster, William Silver, Leon Malterre, Lawrence S. Canairo and John Bohmberg.

The Masons are preparing preliminary plans for the reception and entertainment of the Shriner, from the Mainland, who are expected to make a journey across the Hawaiian sands either this fall or early next year. Tonight Pacific Lodge will discuss the matter. There is a probability that the other lodges will take action in the near future, and all will combine to make the reception one of the most brilliant ever known in Honolulu. The banquet which is contemplated is in the minds of leading Masons one that will overshadow all previous affairs of that kind.

News of 6th Artillery.

It has been stated that Lieut. Colonel McCrea will be promoted to the Colonelcy of the 6th Artillery. According to gossip yesterday this statement should be regarded doubtfully. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the 6th, now on duty in Washington, is a probable successor to General Williston, while it is possible that Major Tienon may be promoted to the 6th Artillery in the near future.—Manila American.

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORETHOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump of Norman-ton, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Book and job work in the highest art, executed at short notice, at the GAZETTE office.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Dining Outfit, \$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 6 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Meat Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Salad Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Boat.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 3 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit, \$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 1 Wicketless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

W. W. D. MOND & CO., LTD.
KING STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, (blackheads, pimples and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants from anything of the sort, the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CHINAMAN MUTILATED

Hand Severed and Arm
Broken.

JUDGE ESTEE AT HILO

Fujiyama's Counsel Tries to Get Stay
of Execution—Narrow Es-
cape of Tourists.

HILO, Sept. 15.—The Chinese seem to be getting it in the neck and various other portions of their anatomy, no less in Hawaii than in their native land, though their own brethren are, in part at least, the perpetrators. On Monday night an old Pake, who has followed the modest but very honorable profession of market gardening in Hanalei, suffered mutilation at the hands of some person or persons unknown, though two compatriots of his who live near by and who have frequently been heard to express many ill wishes in respect to his future, in excellent Chinese, are under arrest on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage.

The victim states that on the night in question he was peacefully sleeping the sleep of the just, neither disturbing his neighbors by snoring nor imagining any evil against them in his dreams, when he was awakened by some noise in his room, which, however, appeared to be but a rustling or shuffling such as might be made by the harmless but necessary cat; whereat he proceeded to fall asleep again and make up for lost time. The next matter of which he became aware was that some one had dealt him a blow with a knife upon the right wrist, which completely severed the hand from the arm. He was then beaten with some heavy instrument several times, the same arm being broken in two places and severe blows being received upon the shoulders and head, though at no time did he become unconscious. His assailants then let up on him, and in the dim light he saw shadowy forms creeping from his hut. He managed to summon strength enough to reach a Kanaka house a little way off, where he was so far taken care of that his life was saved. No robbery was committed, and the only motion apparent was revenge. It would seem that mutilation rather than deliberate murder was the object of the assailants, though the latter might well have been the result of the wounds inflicted.

JUDGE ESTEE AT HILO.

Judge Estee of the Federal Court paid Hilo a brief visit this week and received into the fold a considerable number of persons who had seen the error of their ways. Judge Estee is a typical American citizen, thoroughly democratic in manner, though a Republican in principle, and a most genial and interesting conversationalist.

Judge Estee is a keen observer of men and things, and his comments upon certain phases of official character and official life in Hawaii are very much to the point. We only regret that we cannot publish them.

Relative to this Island, Judge Estee said: "The beauty and apparent fertility of the whole windward side of this Island seemed marvelous to me. I think I never saw a more wonderful agricultural country than this seems to be. I believe this Island is the natural head of the group and I can't understand how the town of Hilo, which is the natural distributing point for all this wonderful productive area, should be as it is, but a little half-built town of three or four thousand inhabitants. Your natural modesty must put a handicap over you."

The reporter admitted that Hilo was afflicted with more than its fair portion of modesty and retiring disposition, but insisted in spite of this drawback, we should have been far ahead of where we are now had the stream of commerce and transportation not been turned from its natural course by outside influence, and the bulk of our own taxes not been expended elsewhere.

"Well, that is very unfortunate," said the Judge, "and cannot in the end be anything but disastrous to the whole Territory. You can't build up any one place at the expense of all others; you have not to grow along together and by mutual contributions of assistance."

Judge Estee returned to Honolulu by the Kinau. While here he appointed T. C. Ridway as commissioner in bankruptcy and Carl S. Smith as United States Commissioner.

FOR STAY OF EXECUTION.

Attorney T. C. Ridway, counsel for Fujiyama, the Japanese now confined in Hilo jail under sentence of death for the murder of a countryman at Laupahoehoe, sent down to Governor Dole yesterday a petition asking for a stay of proceedings in the matter of the condemned man's execution which is set for the 21st inst. He also goes before the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. This action is based upon the ground that the mittimus issued by Judge Little was improper in form, and that the trial was illegal for defect in the drawing of both the grand and petit juries.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TOURISTS.

Johnston Nickens, at one time Mayor of Tacoma and Attorney General of Dakota before that Territory was divided, is in Hilo, accompanied by his wife. He is in search of health and will probably locate permanently in Hilo. On Tuesday Mr. Nickens and wife visited the W. A. Rays at Papakou and on returning took a stage driven by a Japanese. Only a short distance from the Ray residence the horses took fright and ran away. Mr. Nickens succeeded in getting out the back of the wagon, drawing his wife

with him. They escaped injury but the Japanese driver had several bad contusions.

A WINGED TOURIST.

Prof. Henshaw shot a sandeling on the beach last Monday. This is an edible bird from Alaska and is believed to have been the first to arrive. Considering its long flight it was very fat. The professor is of the opinion that this species may become numerous in the islands. He will send his specimen to Washington.

PUNA BANANAS.

Sheriff Andrews has brought in from Puna a most abnormal bunch of youthful bananas growing in a stalk about three feet long, which was rooted in the soil instead of coming from a full grown tree. All respectable bananas do. Wonderful country is Puna.

Building and Loan Failure.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 7.—The First Avenue Savings and Loan Association of McKeesport, Pa., is insolvent, and the Mercantile Trust Company of this city has been appointed temporary receiver. An alleged discrepancy of \$22,000 has been discovered in the accounts of a former secretary but no proceedings have been instituted.

The cash value of the association is \$467,630, and the failure is the largest in the history of building and loan associations in the state. Nearly 1,700 mill workers had deposited all their savings in the concern, expecting to buy homes.

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED

Coal Companies and Miners
are Both Standing Out
Stubbornly.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 7.

—The refusal of the coal companies at their conference in New York to confer with the miners only makes the belief among the people of the Wyoming valley the stronger that there will surely be a strike. The miners will be compelled to go out now or back down ignominiously.

The demand for coal here is enormous. Every kind of carrying vehicle is being pressed into service. Those at the head of large manufacturing plants are of the opinion that if a strike is ordered it will be a long drawn out affair, as both sides are stubborn. All kinds of business is suffering on account of the suspense. Some of the coal companies think that in the event of a strike all the men will not go out and that they will still be able to mine some coal. This may be true in some districts in the anthracite region, but not in the Wyoming district. The men here are pretty well organized, despite all reports to the contrary and when the order to strike is given there will not be enough men at work to keep the pumps running.

Some of the coal companies are making use of the columns of the local press to point out the dire calamity that will follow a long strike. It is pointed out that the United Mine Workers have only \$71,000 in their treasury to sustain a strike and that this sum will not keep the strikers and their families for a week. The total amount of money paid in wages in the anthracite region a month now is \$3,500,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The national board of the United Mine Workers of America went into close session at 10 o'clock this morning and took up the anthracite situation. A general strike order will probably be issued, but probably not before tomorrow. It may be telegraphed to the leaders of the anthracite miners before being given out here.

"We will certainly issue the order for a general strike," said one of the board members. "We care little what the operators have to say as to the impending distress in the Wyoming or other valleys. We are running things from Indianapolis now. The statement that there will be great distress does not worry us; we will take care of our men if they go on strike and will not ask the operators for any financial aid."

It was announced to-day that the large defense fund held by the Illinois miners cannot be used without the consent of the local unions in that State.

One of the features of the conference is the attendance of several prominent men who are not board members. M. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners, is on the ground. The Illinois men have a defense fund of nearly \$200,000 and it is reported that Ryan is here to pledge the Illinois organization in behalf of financial support in case a general anthracite strike is ordered. The Illinois miners defense fund is the largest ever accumulated by a State organization of coal miners.

Big Fire in Small Town.

PEORIA, Ill., September 7.—The business portion of the town of Mahto, twenty-two miles south of the Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, was destroyed by fire which started at 1 o'clock this morning and at 3 o'clock was still burning hotly and practically under control. Six business blocks have been burned, including Hickman Brothers' furniture establishment, where the fire started. The town is without fire protection and help was asked from Peoria and this city. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

Warren at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The War Department has been informed of the arrival of the transport Warren at Nagasaki yesterday with two battalions of Ninth Cavalry and recruits aboard. The health of the troops is reported to be excellent. The Warren will proceed to Manila.

The department also is advised of the arrival of the animal transport Arctar at Kobe, with horses for the Third Cavalry aboard.

Maui Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, had registered up to September 15th the following voters:

Wailuku, 354; Hana, 158; Honouliuli, 98; Keanae, 69; Kipahulu, 119; Makawao, 66. Total, 801.

Next Thursday the Board will be at the Leper Settlement, and it is expected three or four hundred will register.

FROM THE ANTIPODES

The Plague Is Not Yet
Suppressed.

SENSATIONAL GOLD FIND

Australia Wants American Naviga-
tion Laws Modified to Save
Its Hawaiian Trade.

BRISBANE, August 17.—A proclamation

is being issued rescinding the proclamations which declared Sydney and Melbourne to be infected with bubonic plague.

Another case of plague was reported in Brisbane on Wednesday, the patient being an inmate of the Children's Hospital, who died before the nature of her malady was discovered.

Another case of plague was reported in Brisbane on Tuesday, the patient being an elderly woman named Jemima Warnock, a resident of Cricket street, Petrie Terrace.

ROCKHAMPTON, August 17.—Another case of plague was discovered to-night. The patient is a Chinese boy named Albert Ah Moy, aged twelve years, residing in the Chinese quarters at the corner of William and Alma streets.

The boy Ah Moy, who had been suffering from plague in the early part of the week, died last night. He was treated with the anti-plague serum, but was very ill when the case was reported and the serum injected.

TOWNSVILLE, August 17.—A fresh case of plague was reported this morning, the patient being a man named Bernard Stephens, aged forty, a laborer residing in Palmer street, South Townsville. The case was pronounced to be a mild one.

John Hang, the Chinaman who has been in the plague hospital since Monday, died today. Other patients are progressing favorably.

Three fresh cases of plague were reported on Saturday. William Hansen, aged thirty-two, who arrived from Cardwell on Friday night, and who was employed at the Cardwell Meat Works; John Taylor, aged thirty-five, a laborer who lived in a tent at Cluden, near the rifle range, and Francis Hipworth, aged eight, living with his parents at South Townsville. Four of the patients will be discharged tomorrow as recovered.

Planet Vines, an immigrant by the Duke of Norfolk, who arrived here on the 10th instant, was pronounced to be suffering from plague yesterday, and was removed to the plague hospital at midnight.

Five more plague patients were released from quarantine today, leaving only three suffering now in the hospital. These are doing very well, and their discharge is now only a matter of two or three weeks.

In connection with the case of plague that has occurred at Townsville, the man having come from Cardwell, the Home Secretary has received information that serum from him was several times examined, but with negative results. On being brought to Townsville he was again examined, and the plague bacilli were then discovered. Dr. Turner, in telegraphing to the Home Secretary, appears to be laying for Cardwell with the object of closing the meat works, where the man is said to have been employed.

SYDNEY, August 17.—The Government have decided to discontinue medical inspection of vessels arriving from Port Phillip, but the proclamation directing that vessels from Queensland shall be subject to inspection is still in force.

SYDNEY, August 19.—Robert West, who has been in the quarantine hospital for about a month, fell a victim to the plague yesterday.

Philip James arrived by the Aramac from Cairns on Sunday, and all on board were landed on Monday. His case was pronounced one of plague, and he was removed to the plague hospital at midnight.

SENSATIONAL GOLD FIND.

SYDNEY, August 13.—A sensational gold discovery has been made at a mine at Long Flat, near Gundagai. Pieces of gold as large as lemons, coated with oxide of iron, were found, many pieces weighing up to three-quarters of a pound troy. Fully 2,500 ounces were obtained.

SYDNEY, August 17.—In connection with the recent sensational discovery at Robinson and Rice's mine at Long Flat, in the Gundagai district, nothing was done on the property from Saturday last until yesterday, when Geo. Rice, in the presence of a large number of miners and others, knocked out a bag of ore from a rock shaft. The lump, weighing ten pounds, was estimated to contain over 100 ounces of gold, and the contents of the bag were valued at from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Half a prospecting dish of fine dirt, taken from the bag, produced about twenty-five ounces of gold. Gold still shows quite as good in the roof of the drive, there being, apparently, a seam of almost pure gold.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

SYDNEY, August 28.—The Sydney Daily Telegraph, after describing the laws which prevent British vessels from doing any business between American ports, including business between Hawaii and the Mainland, has the following:

"Sir William Lyne has already initiated negotiations with the Governments of the other colonies, with a view to united representations being made to the Imperial Government, asking it to endeavor to obtain from the United States such modification of the navigation laws as will place our commerce with the United States by the way of Honolulu on a more equitable footing than it is now."

"The object of strengthening the Premier's hands in this important matter, merchants and others are being invited by circular to take such action as they may think wise."

"The circular referred to recites the facts already given, and proceeds in the following way:

"The effect of the operation of these laws is seen in the determination of Spreckels Brothers to place a third vessel on the San Francisco mail service with Australia as soon as the present contract with the United Steamship Co.

of New Zealand expires in March next, under which one of the three vessels belonging to the Union company—practically the Moana—will be knocked out of the trade in eight months' time. But the Government of New South Wales has decided upon these conditions, not to continue the subsidy for this mail service."

"In commercial circles it is said that the application of the American coastal shipping law to Hawaii has injured the interests of Australian shipping. Therefore it is felt that all those interested in the progress of the trading relations between Australia and America by way of the Pacific should take immediate steps to endeavor to have the present restrictions removed or modified."

"Failing the United States Government agreeing to a proposal of this kind it is felt that Australia should make reprisals upon American shipping. 'Not by way of revenge, but just to let Americans see how a similar law will hurt them.' To show this, the Government of New South Wales has decided upon these conditions, not to continue the subsidy for this mail service."

"However, she's got it, and she has shut the door in our face."

"But as Hawaii occupies a most important position on the route from Australia to the United States of America and to Canada, we must try to get the existing state of things altered."

"To get a slap on one side of the face and to turn the other is all very well, perhaps, but it isn't business. The Sydney Herald, Aug. 2.—Mr. Crook moved the adjournment of the Council to call attention to the effect on the prosperity of Australian commerce produced by the annexation of Hawaii, and the effect on mail lines between Sydney and America. He pointed out that the American navigation laws prevented our steamers taking passengers or cargo at Honolulu. This was a serious handicap to British steamers travelling between Australia and America. He instanced the circumstances in which the Moana will be placed as against the Mariposa and Alameda. In view of the American company seeking a subsidy, the whole question demanded serious attention. Mr. Sutcliffe promised that the Government would bring the matter under the notice of the British Government."

WELLINGTON, Aug. 2.—A letter has been sent to the postmaster-general by fifteen New Zealanders who were passengers on the Moana's last trip, drawing his attention to the manner in which the American shipping law is operating the disadvantage of vessels sailing under the British flag, so far as trade between Honolulu and San Francisco is concerned. This law provides that no vessels other than American shall be allowed to carry freight and passengers between America coastal ports, and since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands Honolulu ranks as a coastal port. The Moana was the first British vessel to experience the effects of this legislation, and was detained at Honolulu from taking her board a valuable freight and numerous passengers, many of whom were British subjects, who thus found themselves unable to travel in vessels of their own country. The writers consider that such a position is entirely opposed to the "open-door" policy as to call for special remark, particularly in view of the fact that a subsidy of £30,000 is now being demanded from the New Zealand Government for a service from which British ships are to be entirely excluded.

At a meeting of New Zealanders the following resolution was carried: "That, in view of the American law which prohibits British ships from carrying passengers and cargo between Honolulu and America, the New Zealand passengers on board the Moana wish to express their hope that a subsidy will not be granted to the new American line if British ships are to be excluded from participating in it."

The letter concludes by hoping that the publication of these facts will help to strengthen the hands of the Government in their well known desire to obtain fair treatment for the British flag.

AUCKLAND, Aug. 2.—The United States Consul for New Zealand was interviewed today re the boycott of British steamers between Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Francisco, and the experiences of the Union Company's steamship Moana at Honolulu. Mr. Dillingham explains that the law prohibiting foreign-owned vessels from doing business between American ports, no matter what status, has been on the Statute Books of the United States Government for many years, and has been strictly enforced. It is a law that was enacted by the Congress of the United States many years ago, and refers to passengers as well as cargo; therefore, when the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States and the laws of the latter Government went into effect, as they did on the 14th June last, the law also became effective at the port of Honolulu. It is a law that cannot be amended, except by act of Congress, and Congress does not meet until December next. The American Consul has lately frequently heard complaints made against Mr. J. D. Spreckels, president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, because he would not continue his present contract with the Union Steamship Company. Under the present law of the United States, Mr. Spreckels would be unable to receive any subsidy from that government were he to do so, because the law states explicitly that the steamers of his line must be American-owned. Mr. Spreckels he thought, is one of the most honorable business men in San Francisco, and no one would stretch a point to deprive him of the right to carry out the wishes of both Australians and New Zealanders. Mr. Dillingham also says Mr. Spreckels cannot do anything in the matter until the law is amended, because the matter rests entirely with the Senate of the United States. Representatives of the United States, Mr. Spreckels stated in a letter to Mr. Dillingham recently that he would visit New Zealand at an early date, when he hoped to arrange every thing to the satisfaction of the colonies. Mr. Spreckels also stated that he was unable to Mr. Spreckels personally to be attached for the present state of affairs in connection with the law.

Mr. Robert P. Greer, a passenger by the steamer Moana on Tuesday last, says he is connected with the National Steamship Company of the United States, who have a big factory in Sydney, and has stopped over at Auckland to visit Rotorua. He denied the statement that passengers were not taken on board at Honolulu, but said that in the Moana several passengers were taken on. He did not think Mr. Spreckels was to blame. Mr. Spreckels was one of the most fair-minded men in San Francisco, and he must be amenable to the law. Unless the law was in force there was no protection of trade to American vessels. If a steamer went to San Francisco for a cargo of wheat and it was ready to ship they could not get into the local steamship business by trading from port to port. America believed in protection.

OREGON SOLDIERS' ATTENTION.

Seven Hundred Medals Awaiting
Webfoot Volunteers.

Seven hundred medals being presented by the State to the soldiers participating in the Spanish war and Filipino insurrection remain uncalled for at the office of Adjutant General Gantenbein, at Portland, Ore. One thousand have been delivered, and the Adjutant General is anxious to have the others claimed by their rightful owners. The medals for the Oregon Engineers Corps have been completed and are now ready for delivery at the same office.—Oregonian.

Company M of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers was stationed here for nearly a year and after being mustered out in San Francisco a number returned to Honolulu and eventually took up residences in different parts of the Islands. These men are requested to send their addresses to Portland, and the Adjutant General will forward the medals to them.

CUTS AND BRUISES HEALED.

QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
P. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Something NEW!

This is an age of discovery and invention. The world is always awake to something that is new and novel. Honolulu, though apparently behind the times in many things, is keen enough to know a good thing when she sees it.

The latest thing in the capital of the Hawaiian Islands is

THE White House

Washington has its White House and so has Honolulu. The White House at Washington is for the President, while the one in Honolulu is for THE PEOPLE.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Has opened its doors at

420 FORT ST.

And carries a full line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Notions for men, women and children.

One commendable feature of The White House is that it buys and sells for cash, enabling its customers to purchase at a low figure. Goods do not have to be marked up to cover losses from outstanding accounts.

The White House does shopping for persons who cannot come to Honolulu themselves. It is only too glad to send samples to all places and at all times.

Don't fail to pay The White House a visit in person or by letter, then you can see for yourself that The White House is "For the People."

Address all communications to

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100. HONOLULU.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, P. C. C., was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALIATIVE for
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles, 16, 32, 64, and 128, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

HAWAII IS RECOGNIZED

Medals Awarded For
Exhibits

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Telegram From Commissioner Irwin
Announcing Awards—Business
at Governor's Council.

Hawaii's exhibits have received high recognition at the Paris Exposition. A telegram was received by the last mail from San Francisco, addressed to Governor Dole, from Commissioner W. J. Irwin, and was presented at the council meeting yesterday morning that tells how well the Hawaiian exhibits were considered. This telegram is as follows:

Paris, September 3, 1900.
Governor Dole, Honolulu, via San Francisco.

Received grand prize, primary education; gold medal, Kamehameha School; gold medal, sugar. IRWIN.
The primary schools exhibit consisted of examples of work done by the children in the various departments, and was complete in detail. That of the Kamehameha School consisted of samples of the work done in the manual training department and a large number of pictures. The sugar exhibit showed the whole system of raising sugar and preparing it for the market, as well as a statement of the export of sugar from the Islands, and something about the large plantations here. Little also of importance was transacted in the meeting of the Governor's council. Mr. McCandless brought up the subject of wharfage charges at Hilo, and the matter was discussed at some length. No charge will be made for dockage at the Government wharf, but at any private wharf that may be erected such charges must be made in the future in all likelihood. No action was taken on the subject.

An application of George Barker at Lahaina for the lease of lands now used by the plantation company at that place, but upon which the lease has just expired. It is likely that no lease will be granted, and that the land will be thrown open for homestead entry, according to the United States homestead laws.

Mr. McCandless reported that Mrs. Gulick was willing to make an exchange of lands in Kailua along the Government road for a smaller strip belonging to the Government.

A request from Captain Slaker to build a small building on the grounds at the market place was presented by Mr. McCandless, and it was decided that no such permit could be granted, as the ground had been set aside for the market exclusively.

Mr. McCandless read the letter which he had addressed to the Bishop Estate Company in which he stated that steps had been determined upon for the condemnation of a road across the lands of the Estate Company to the Quarantine wharf.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question.
You may have it and not know it.
You may be young; you may be old.
Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY —A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.



Hawaiian sugar at the Paris Exposition came near being left in the lurch in the awarding of prizes. This was the opinion of Major George C. Potter six weeks ago who stated that the exhibit was so late that many of the awarding juries passed by before it was in position. He said then that the French commissioners made awards on the refined product only. Yesterday's advances from Commissioner W. G. Irwin, however, show that the awarding jury gave Hawaiian unrefined sugar a gold medal.

Under date of August 1, Major George C. Potter of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, writes from the French capital to Robert Shingle in regard to the affairs of the exhibit. His letterhead is styled "Section D'Hawaii, Palais du Trocadero." The following excerpt furnishes information of much interest:

Our exhibit attracts a good deal of attention and favorable comment. It is handsomely installed and the few Hawaiians who have visited us seem well satisfied. Among them are Kitwell, McInerney, Rycroft, W. R. Castle, Jr., Capt. Appleton of Boston, Rudolph Hering, the engineer who planned our sewerage system, and others who have visited or who have friends in the islands. We were too late to have the various juries visit us; most of their work was done when we got installed. I managed to get hold of the class juries on Sugar and Education and expect something from them.

Strange to say they judge sugar from the standpoint of the refined article, so that our sugars, good as they are, will not receive so high a mark as were the standard different.

The exhibits from the colonies of France are beautifully installed in appropriate pavilions; no expense or trouble has been spared and we were put to it to make our little exhibit show up at all. Cuba just alongside of us has a very grand display. We come out very well, however, and would have pulled off more prizes had we been on the ground earlier.

UPPER MILLER STREET IN A DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.

There is a complaint from residents of Miller streets residing between Vineyard and Kinohiki streets on account of its condition. It is a thoroughfare that is much used, but since the sewer contractors finished with it, it is little more than a long dust heap. The fine dust permeates into every house and makes life miserable for householders. The street needs general attention from the street department and is sadly in need of repair. M. A. Gonsalves, Councilor of State, called the attention of the Council to its condition last spring, stating that in muddy weather it was almost impassable. In dry weather it is equally disagreeable to pedestrians. There are two schools on the Waikiki side of the street near Kinohiki, and the children are expected to wallow their way through the dust to gain the entrances. The entire stretch of street is certainly far from being an object lesson, or an education to the scholars. The street department would make a wise expenditure on Miller street improvements.

PAUHAH STREET EXTENSION AGAIN.

The old Mechanics' Home off Hotel street near the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets is doomed. The little cottages which have been there for so many years, and lately used as cheap lodging houses, are to go under the auctioneer's hammer. In their place will probably be erected buildings of a kind more befitting the value of the site. There will be a hitch in the commencement of building operations, however, until it is decided what is to be done in the matter of the extension of Pauha Street to Fort Street. This extension would serve as an important artery into Fort and open interior land which would greatly increase in value.

MCCULLY TRACT AND STREET BEING FILLED IN.

The Waikiki Land and Loan Association, the corporation which took in the vast McCully tract at Waikiki to sub-divide into suburban lots, has commenced filling in the low portions. McCully street is also receiving attention and the roadway is being filled with heavy base stone. A fine macadamized pavement will be laid along the entire street, sixty feet wide, from King street to its junction with Waikiki Road opposite the Kailua road, lower Waikiki. The street committee at right angles with King street. This will open up a new thoroughfare for traffic and pleasure.

MOANA HOTEL IS NEARING COMPLETION.

The painters are putting the finishing touches on the woodwork of the beautiful Moana Hotel at Waikiki. The plastering was completed some time ago and the paper is being hung upon the walls of the many rooms which the great hotel encompasses. The power plant, built exclusively for the hotel, is also nearing completion. At present the contractors are installing the dynamo, cold storage and ice-making machinery. The hotel will be equipped with a modern plant for the preservation of its foods, the furnishing of light and power for machinery, and will produce all the ice necessary for consumption in the hotel. The electric elevator is also being put in. This is a large commodious affair and will run from the basement to the roof level. The roof level is a feature which the promoters of the hotel hope will be a successful one for the comfort and social life of the guests. It will be open at all sides, allowing free access to the breezes from valley or ocean and giving an uninterrupted view of both. In this place have been placed 40 electric lamps. It will be fitted up in a luxurious, tropical manner, with everything conducive to one's ease.

OAHU RAILWAY'S U. S. MAIL CONTRACT.

M. P. Robinson, treasurer of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, has, under the terms of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the directors of the company, been appointed to receive all moneys and attend to all transactions between the company and the United States Government in the carrying of mails. The contract which the company has for United States mail service, takes in the entire route of the road, both ways, making a total of 71.7 miles.

HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO NEED MONEY.

San Francisco seems to be having as hard a time to get hold of a little ready cash as Honolulu. The money is tied up in the banks there. Tight seems to be a proper expression. According to the San Francisco News Letter, if a portion of this great volume of cash was allowed to spread itself out among the residents, a more thriving condition of California's industries will result. The News Letter continues: "The statements of the Bank Commission, showing the financial condition of the banks of California at the close of business on August 11th last are being examined in the last week of the savings banks of San Francisco was reported, and now we have the report of the city commercial banks. Both statements show an immense increase in the accumulation of coin. The gain of deposits in the savings bank amounted to over \$7,000,000, and the same amount with the commercial institutions shows a gain of nearly one million and a half. If more of the money now tied up in the savings banks were in circulation here, it would indicate a more thriving condition of our industries and less thrift of the people. The money would be put to use for the immense sums which they hold in reserve, and their loans on real estate for the past year do not show a corresponding increase with their deposits."

OAHU RAILWAY DECLARES A THREE PER CENT DIVIDEND.

A directors meeting of the Oahu Railway and Land Company was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the office of L. F. Dickinson, Jr., Building. The directors adopted a resolution, declaring a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of \$2,000,000, the dividend amounting to \$60,000.

It was decided also to erect an additional wharf at the railway terminus in the harbor. The vote was taken upon the question and all were in favor of the proposition. The new wharf will be about 500 feet long, and cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000.

PUNAHOU TRACT AND RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

The trustees of Oahu College have concluded an agreement with the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company by which the latter company agrees to extend its tracks and operate the same through the Punahou tract now being laid out into lots in Manoa valley, in consideration of which the Punahou Trustees take \$20,000 of the bonds of the Rapid Transit Company. This will insure a rapid sale and development of the Punahou lots.

The trustees this week approved the final plan for the laying out of the lots, and a large force is now engaged in grading the streets. The engineer in charge is Mr. Tannatt, formerly of the U. S. Volunteer Engineer Battalion stationed in Honolulu in 1898. He has staked out a number of lots. As soon as this work is completed the entire section will be advertised for the sale of lots.

AUSTIN BLOCK ON KING STREET NOT TO BE BUILT.

Through some hitch in the proceeding the Austin trustees and heirs decided not to erect a building on the empty property on King street between Fort and Bethel streets opposite the Advertiser office. It was proposed to erect a three story, arched structure of pleasing design. By reason of pending negotiations for a portion of the property which is sought by other properties on a long lease, the heirs informed the agents here that the building operations would be stayed for sometime. Letters went forward by the Moana yesterday seeking to arrive at a settlement of the lease question and an answer is expected within the next three or four weeks.

BUSINESS MANAGER FOR OAHU COLLEGE APPOINTED.

W. H. Campbell has been appointed by the Trustees of Oahu College as business manager for the college. He will have charge of all receipts and expenditures connected with the institution, thereby relieving the President of these details.

NEW SUGAR COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Pearl Harbor Agricultural Company has been organized in San Francisco and the incorporation papers therefor filed in Sacramento, says a Sacramento paper. The purpose of the company is stated to be the raising of sugar. The principal place of business will be located in San Francisco, and the control retained there also. The directors of the company are: W. M. Gardner, Oakland; Ed. Schwab, W. C. Webb, J. T. Donohue, W. B. Cope, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$25,000; subscribed, \$500.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWSE & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LINDON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

.... AND

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

ONLY A FEW LEFT, 1899 MODEL!

Columbia Chainless Bicycles.

\$ 60.00.

Fitted with any Tire, Gear or Saddle.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT.

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1834.

Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American
Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 61, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

